

17 killed in Cairo house collapses

CAIRO (R) — Seventeen people were killed and 16 injured when three houses collapsed in Cairo Saturday, and officials said rescue teams were searching for more bodies and survivors believed buried in the rubble. They said the collapse of two of the houses was caused by the weight of debris that fell on them when an adjoining multi-storey house gave way in the early hours. Police at the scene said the landlord of the first house had illegally topped the original two-storey building with two extra floors. "Given the oldness of the house, such action was destined to cause a tragedy," a Cairo governorate official told reporters. Saturday's disaster, in the crowded Cairo district of Hadyek Al Kubbeh, was the latest in a series of house collapses in the capital which have claimed more than 100 lives since January this year.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

U.S. delegations arrive in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman and six congressmen arrived in Beirut Saturday on separate fact-finding missions. The navy secretary said he came "to make sure that we in the Department of the Navy are doing everything we can to support the legitimate government of Lebanon." His two-day schedule includes inspections of Marine positions in Beirut and ships of the Sixth Fleet off the coast. The Marines have 1,200 men in a four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut. The congressmen were due to meet President Amin Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salem, a U.S. spokeswoman said. The delegation is headed by Clarence Long, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, which provides foreign economic and security assistance.

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Queen attends Fairuz concert

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday attended a music concert held at the Jerash Festival by the famous Lebanese singer Fairuz. Saturday was the last day of the festival which started Aug. 12. The Queen was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and their families, Dr. Adnan Badran, chairman of the festival executive committee, Dr. Mazen Armouti, director of the festival and senior officials.

Lebanese cabinet team meets Karami

BEIRUT (R) — A cabinet committee seeking reconciliation between Lebanon's warring communities held talks Saturday with a former premier and Muslim elder statesman in Tripoli, now the country's most violent city. Three cabinet ministers conferred with Rashid Karami at his home in this northern port. Beirut Radio said. The committee, comprising Health Minister Adnan Murweh, Public Works Minister Pierre Khoury and Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh, has so far had little success in its reconciliation efforts.

Burg arrives in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg arrived Saturday on a private visit to hold talks with members of the local Jewish community. Mr. Burg told reporters on arrival that he was visiting Argentina as part of a Latin American tour and would not be meeting any government officials.

Pakistan reports new oil find

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's state-run Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) has discovered oil in commercial quantities at a new field in the Potwar region west of the capital Islamabad, the official Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported Saturday. The agency did not give the exact potential of the oilfield at Dakhni in Attock District where it said Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Rao Farman Ali Saturday inaugurated the first well that would produce 600 barrels of crude and eight million cubic feet of gas per day.

Craxi pays surprise visit to Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — Italian Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi met President Habib Bourguiba Saturday during a previously unannounced visit to Tunisia. After the meeting, Mr. Craxi said they had an exchange of views on bilateral relations, international issues and the Mediterranean. The Tunisian news agency TAP reported. Political observers said the fact that Craxi chose Tunisia for his first visit abroad since he was sworn in earlier this month underlined Tunisia's strategic importance for Italy.

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Amman, Moscow mark 20th year of diplomatic ties

Jordan, Soviet Union stress need for just Mideast settlement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and the Soviet Union Saturday affirmed the need for a comprehensive and just Middle East peace settlement.

Their positions were contained in messages exchanged by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The two ministers voiced their satisfaction with the development of good relations between their two countries in various fields, Petra added. "Please accept our heart-felt congratulations and best wishes on this anniversary," Mr. Gromyko's cable said. "The past 20 years witnessed a development of good relations between our two countries, and we hope that both countries will further bolster their cooperation and friendship in the future for the best interest of the people in both countries and for achieving a just and comprehensive Middle East peace settlement."

For his part, Mr. Qasem said he "was seizing the

opportunity to send Jordan's best wishes to the government and people of the Soviet Union."

"Over the past 20 years Jordanian-Soviet relations were characterized by genuine cooperation, based on mutual respect and common interests," Mr. Qasem said.

He added that Jordan appreciates the hospitality and reception accorded to His Majesty King Hussein by the Soviet people on his visits to the USSR, and believes that "these visits have contributed so much towards bolstering the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

"Jordan fully appreciates Moscow's support of just Arab causes and its constant help to Arab countries in their endeavours and struggle to regain their legitimate rights," Mr. Qasem said. "Jordan will never forget the Soviet Union's contribution towards efforts to achieve a just and durable Middle East settlement ever since the 1967 Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation," Mr. Qasem added.

He said: "We have great hope that the Soviet Union will double its efforts for the establishment of peace as endorsed by the international community, and we also hope that relations between our two countries will continue to grow and progress and cooperation will increase between them for the best interest of both our peoples."

Jordan marks anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic links with the Soviet Union, page 3.

Syria hits withdrawal pact again

DAMASCUS (R) — The government newspaper Tishrin said Saturday no one could change Syria's attitude towards the U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese troop pullout accord, no matter what efforts were made to make it more palatable.

Damascus rejects the accord,

which was signed on May 17, as threatening Syrian and Arab security. U.S. diplomats in Beirut say U.S. and Syrian experts have been discussing the accord's legal aspects, a report widely seen as indicating a softening of Syria's rejection of it.

Tishrin said: "No one can make Syria change its attitude towards the agreement. It will not allow the agreement to be implemented, no matter how they try to beautify it or amend it because it is unacceptable in form and content."

(Continued on page 3)

Cairo insists on firm withdrawal timetable

ALEXANDRIA (R) — Egypt told the United States Saturday that Israel, which is planning a partial pullout from Lebanon soon, should announce a timetable for a full withdrawal of its forces.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, speaking to reporters, said he had made his country's position clear during talks with U.S. special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane in this Mediterranean port.

Mr. McFarlane arrived in Egypt Friday on his first visit since his appointment last month. He is due to meet President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo Sunday.

Mr. Ali said Saturday's 90-minute meeting covered the results of Mr. McFarlane's talks in a

number of Middle Eastern states on a troop withdrawal from Lebanon. "We talked about the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the necessity of announcing a timetable of (an Israeli) pullout from Lebanon," Mr. Ali said. He declined to elaborate.

Egypt is opposed to any partial withdrawal by Israeli troops in Lebanon and believes such a move would result in a de facto partition of the country.

U.S. to press efforts

Mr. McFarlane upon arrival in Cairo, Friday, said Washington

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat not to lead PLO team to Geneva meeting

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation to the international conference on Palestine opening in Geneva later this month, Reuter quoted a PLO spokesman as saying Saturday.

Khaled Al Hassan, the PLO official in charge of information, told Reuters: "Since the conference is being held at foreign ministers' level, it will be Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the PLO's Political Department who will lead the Palestinian delegation."

Other delegates will include Shafiq Al Hour, head of the PLO office in Beirut, he said.

"The main objective of the conference is to inform and educate

Western public opinion of the realities of the Palestinian people's 'tragedy,' he said.

"We expect Americans to bring pressure to bear on the Europeans so that they do not attend the conference. We also expect to have to face difficulties, such as restrictions imposed on some participants who will not be delivered passes under the pretext of security reasons," he added.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi will attend the conference, the Tunisian news agency TAP said Friday.

In Amman, an official spokesman said Friday that Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem will lead the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

Belgium expels diplomats, arrests aide

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium has ordered several foreign diplomats to leave the country and arrested a senior official in its Foreign Ministry, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Saturday.

In a radio interview, Mr. Tindemans refused to identify the diplomats, say how many were involved or name their country of origin but he said: "It is a clear case of economic espionage."

He named the Belgian official

as Eugene Michiels, 60, a director in the Foreign Ministry's European coordination service dealing with foreign trade.

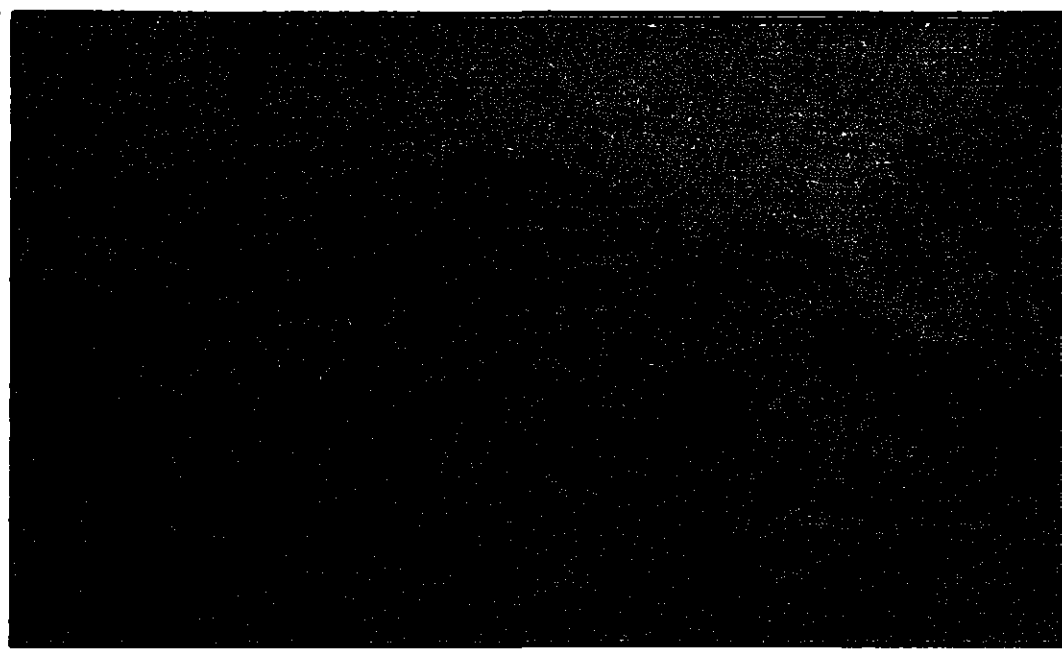
Mr. Michiels, who was arrested a week ago, helped coordinate European Community meetings and had responsibility for Belgian relations with East European countries.

Mr. Tindemans said he preferred not to give details of the

expulsions "to avoid diplomatic difficulties." He did not say whether the diplomats had already left the country.

"The affair shouldn't be exaggerated," he said.

Mr. Michiels joined the ministry in 1959 and had worked in the European coordination department for more than 10 years. He is being held in prison in Brussels.



HAVOC IN HOUSTON: Sailboats from the Houston Yacht Club are strewn around the deck area after Hurricane Alicia blew ashore on Galveston Island early Thursday morning. The hurricane came ashore packing winds of 185 kilometres per hour, killing 10 and leaving severe damage, estimated at more than \$1 billion, in its wake (A.P. wirephoto)

Aqsa arson anniversary falls today

AMMAN (Petra) — Sunday, Aug. 21 marks the 14th anniversary of an arson attempt at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

The burning of the holy shrine constituted a crime committed by Zionists on Aug. 21, 1969 as a manifestation of Israel's policy of demolishing the mosque and other religious places in the occupied Arab territory.

The burning of the mosque was not the first Zionist attempt aimed at Judaizing the Holy City but is seen as a link in a long chain of actions that illustrate Israel's expansionist designs and its criminal intentions against the Arabs and Muslims. The burning of the mos-

que was an attempt by the Zionist leaders to obliterate Islamic and cultural sites in the occupied Arab lands.

Israel's ambitions in Jerusalem were exposed at an early stage following the 1967 war when the Knesset (parliament) met and decided to annex Jerusalem and apply Israeli laws on the Holy City's population. The decision was the outcome of a long Israeli campaign to Judaize the city in defiance of U.N. resolutions and Geneva Conventions.

The burning of Al Aqsa Mosque, one of the most holiest Islamic shrines, was part of the Israeli Judaisation policy, which

went hand-in-hand with the expulsion of 3,504 Arab families from their homes in Jerusalem, according to Israel's own official figures.

The arson attempt at Al Aqsa Mosque was followed by violations at Al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and other Christian and Muslim holy places in the occupied Arab lands.

OIC urges liberation

To mark the anniversary, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Saturday issued a

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq reaffirms support for PLO

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein pledged full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during a meeting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday, the PLO's Baghdad office chief Azam Al Ahmad said.

He said President Hussein had reaffirmed his country's support for the PLO in its struggle to preserve its unity and independence.

Mr. Arafat in turn briefed the president on the latest Palestinian developments and the current Arab situation, Mr. Ahmad said without elaborating.

Sources close to Mr. Arafat said the PLO leader warned against what he described as a dangerous plot to divide Lebanon by Israel, the United States and "some hiring agents in the Arab region."

He also appealed to Egypt, ostracised by much of the Arab World since it signed the Camp David accords with Israel in 1979, to realign itself with the Arab mainstream.

Urging Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to start an initiative "to erase the traces that undermined inter-Arab relations," he said Egypt should participate actively in confronting dangers facing the Arab Nation.

The meeting was also attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who had a first round of talks with Mr. Arafat after the latter's arrival from Kuwait late Thursday. He had earlier visited Sana'a and had talks with the presidents of North and South Yemen.

Palestinian sources said the

PLO leader's tour was aimed at confronting U.S. plans in the Middle East, which they said ran counter to Palestinian interests and supported Israel.

They said Mr. Arafat's talks in Baghdad covered cooperation between Iraq and the PLO in the light of Syrian moves against the PLO leader and support from Damascus for the mutiny within Mr. Arafat's own Fatah guerrilla group.

Arafat in Jeddah

Mr. Arafat later arrived in Jeddah after his talks in Baghdad, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

Mr. Arafat was expected to meet Saudi leaders for discussions on the Palestinian issue and other Middle East problems, the agency said.

Tehran offers to compensate Turkey if pipeline hit

ISTANBUL (R) — Iran would seek to compensate Turkey economically if a vital pipeline from Iraq through Turkey was damaged during the Gulf war, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi was quoted as saying Saturday.

In an interview in Tehran with the Turkish daily Cumhuriyet Mr. Azizi said Iran regards the pipeline as Iraq's, and not a joint venture with Turkey.

Iranian officials have threatened attacks on the 1,000 kilometre pipeline from Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik, which is Iraq's only working outlet for its oil exports.

It is also crucial to Turkey, which receives one third of its oil through the pipeline as well as \$250 million a year in royalties.

"We will do our best"

Reminded of Turkey's concern over a possible attack on the pipeline, Mr. Azizi said: "The expansion of these (trade and economic) relations would compensate Turkey being affected negatively... We will do our best."

Mr. Azizi added Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, now on a tour of Middle East and African countries, would visit Turkey within the next two weeks after attending a United Nations conference on Palestine in Geneva.

Lagos reports more unrest

LAGOS (R) — As Nigerians turned out to vote for a new national senate Saturday, more disturbances were reported from the western state of Oyo where at least 33 people have died in election violence over the past week.

The New Nigerian newspaper, owned by the federal government, said demonstrators in the Oyo town of Iwo took to the streets Friday in protest at the result of last weekend's election for governor in the state.

The paper said 45 houses had been burnt down over two days, including 15 belonging to a senior member of President Shugu Sha-

gar's National Party of Nigeria (NPN). Oyo's deputy police commissioner, Zakariya Malharbe, told Reuters by telephone from the state capital of Ibadan that, although there had been further disturbances, they were minor compared to unrest earlier in the week.

Polling in Saturday's ballot — the third in Nigeria's series of five general elections — has been postponed in Oyo and the neighbouring state of Ondo which has also seen a week of political violence over alleged electoral fraud.

U.N. tries to end Namibia stalemate

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar leaves New York for South Africa Saturday night for talks with government leaders there on expediting independence for Namibia (South West Africa).

South Africa rules the vast territory, Africa's last dependency, under a League of Nations mandate declared invalid by the U.N. General Assembly.

Five years ago the Security Council unanimously approved a Western-drafted plan to lead Namibia to statehood but the scheme remains unimplemented.

On May 31 the council directed Mr. Perez de Cuellar to try to break the deadlock and he must report back on his efforts by Aug. 31.

His visit to South Africa will be the first by a U.N. secretary general since his predecessor Kurt Waldheim went there in 1972,

also to discuss Namibia's future. Since then South Africa has been ejected from the General Assembly and plays only a marginal role in the affairs of the U.N., which it considers a hostile institution.

South African officials hope that the secretary general's visit may produce better understanding.

Unlike Mr. Waldheim, who missed few opportunities to lambast South Africa's internal and Namibian policies, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has made few criticisms, apparently in the belief that it is not the secretary general's function to condemn member states.

Officials said this quieter approach would make it easier to talk next week to the South Africans, including Prime Minister Pieter Botha and Foreign Minister Roelof (PIK) Botha.

U.N. and South African off-

Hussein receives Saudi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia dealing with the current Arab situation and the close relations between Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The message was delivered to King Hussein by Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal at a meeting at Al Nadwa Palace attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Upon his arrival earlier Saturday, Prince Saud was quoted as saying that King Fahd's message to King Hussein dealt with the current situation in the Middle East region and it is in the framework of consultations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the context of Saudi Arabia's recent diplomatic moves on the Arab front.

Jordan and Saudi Arabia, both concerned over the lack of progress in Lebanon and inter-Arab differences, have been playing a backstage role in mediation efforts to help reduce tension between feuding factions in Lebanon.

Last week, King Hussein met Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblat prior to the latter's departure for Saudi Arabia for talks on the situation in Lebanon.

The Saudi foreign minister toured Arab states in the Gulf earlier this week, ahead of a Gulf Cooperation Council ministerial meeting opening in Saudi Arabia on Monday.

Yemenis pledge full backing for PLO

SANA'A (R) — North and South Yemeni presidents Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Nasser Mohammad Saturday reaffirmed support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In a joint statement after five days of talks here, they urged all Arab states to give full backing to the Palestinian cause.

The statement, also issued in Aden after the return home of the South Yemeni president, said peace and stability in the Middle East could only be achieved after "withdrawal of Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem."

The two leaders denounced the "continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon," and said they strongly rejected any agreement "with the Israeli enemy which could encroach on the sovereignty or independence of any Arab state."

Their talks centred on plans for a merger of the two Yemens but the statement gave few details of progress on the issue.

Officials are not optimistic that the four-day visit will produce a major breakthrough and some progress after the long stalemate would be a substantial achievement.

After 20 months in office, Mr. Perez de Cuellar badly needs a diplomatic success. U.N. observers said.

The United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, which together drew up the settlement terms, are especially eager for it and have been pressing South Africa to be as accommodating as possible.

Unless there is significant progress, diplomats said, it was inevitable that the black African states, backed by a large body of U.N. members, would demand that the Security Council impose a long list of economic sanctions on Pretoria, on top of the current arms embargo.

MIDDLE EAST

Habre predicts new violence as Mobutu visits Chad

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chadian President Hissene Habre Saturday predicted an imminent outbreak of fighting against Libyan-backed rebels after a week's lull.

His warning came at a joint press conference with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who paid a flying visit to N'djamena to show his support for Mr. Habre's embattled regime.

"We know that Libya is building up an immense force to try to move south... there is no doubt that within a few hours, a few days, there will be new developments," Mr. Habre said, adding that the "tactical calm" would not be misled by the "tactical calm."

French military sources said a number of Jaguar ground-attack aircraft were expected in N'djamena Saturday or Sunday, but there was no immediate confirmation of Paris press reports that they would be escorted by Mirage fighters.

Mr. Mobutu, the first head of state to come to Chad since the conflict with ex-President Goukouni Oueddei erupted in June, arrived Saturday morning in his personal jet.

He was greeted at the airport by Mr. Habre and commanders of 2,000 Zairean soldiers sent to Chad in July to help the government. Cheering crowds lined the roads as the two heads of state drove in an open jeep to the presidency for private talks.

At the press conference, Mr. Mobutu said his government and troops were defending Chadian sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In a clear reference to Libya, he

added: "Zaire condemns any policy aimed at destabilising African countries."

He regretted that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was divided over Chad, saying the split reflected badly on the honour of the pan-African body.

Mr. Mobutu recently went to Washington and Paris to urge greater support for Mr. Habre's government and said he felt his voice had been heard in both capitals.

According to the United States, which is receiving information from satellites and two AWACS spy planes in neighbouring Sudan, Libya has up to 3,500 regular troops inside Chad.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi insists his help to Mr. Goukouni's rebels stops short of direct military backing.

According to Western diplomats, Libyan troops are now in Fada, an isolated outpost some 250 kilometres south-east of Faya-Largeau, the strategic northern town captured by Libyan-led forces on Aug. 10.

Mitterrand's explanation

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand is preparing his first full public explanation of French strategy in Chad and is expected to stoke a quarrel with the Reagan administration over alleged U.S. pressure on France, informed political sources said Saturday.

He will outline government pol-

icy in a newspaper interview next week once France has completed the installation in Chad of a military force it has sent to underpin President Hissene Habre's government, they added.

Gen. Jean Poli, who will command the biggest French military presence in Africa since the Algerian war, said in a radio interview that he expected to reach N'djamena early next week.

He responded cautiously when asked if the paratroopers, officially sent as instructors, would return fire if attacked by Libyans.

"It is clear that a soldier who is attacked is obliged to riposte," Gen. Poli said. "But to riposte at the level which you envisage is a political question which is not for the moment within my responsibility."

A defence ministry spokesman refused to comment on the continued strengthening of the expeditionary force and its equipment.

He also declined to comment on the expected arrival in Chad of French Jaguar and Mirage warplanes.

Mr. Mitterrand's socialist government has been under increasing pressure to clarify its involvement in Chad as a result of a virtual black-out on official information in Paris during the military build-up.

The political sources said Mr. Mitterrand would use his interview — in a newspaper which has not yet been named — to explain French objectives in Chad, which were to preserve the country's independence and prevent more fighting.



A group of French paratroopers wave on the gangway of the plane at the Chateau Bougon Airport, near Nantes, Western France, en route to Chad (A.P. wirephoto)

He will also explain why the government did not intervene earlier in the seven-week-old conflict when Mr. Habre said his army was driven out of the important northern town of Faya-Largeau by Libyan air raids.

France supplied anti-aircraft weapons but rejected repeated pleas for French air force protection as the rebels advanced.

The sources said that during the interview, Mr. Mitterrand would return to the attack in his government's row over Chad with the United States, which has sent Mr. Habre military aid worth \$25 million.

Speaking to the newspaper Le Monde this week, Mr. Mitterrand accused Washington of exerting pressure on France to increase the scale of its military involvement in Chad.

He complained also that he was unaware that the U.S. had sent two AWACS radar planes to keep Chad territory under surveillance until he read newspaper reports.

Official French spokesmen have refrained from commenting on U.S. assertions that the planes were dispatched at France's request after extensive top-level consultations with Paris.

The sources said Mr. Mitterrand intended to challenge the Reagan administration to produce evidence that the French government sought the planes or discussed the matter.

Criticism of the United States was joined Saturday by Michel Jobert, a former minister under both Mr. Mitterrand and the late President Georges Pompidou. He told the newspaper Le

Matin that American attempts to prod France into more decisive action had forced the government to delay its response and added: "The Americans exerted their pressure so clumsily and insistently that any government would have been forced to back away."

He condemned the United States for using Chad as a pretext for settling its own scores with Col. Qaddafi.

Mr. Jobert also expressed support for Mr. Mitterrand's decision to start sending troops last week.

He said the need to limit superpower intervention in the area and to protect post-colonial frontiers placed on France "an African obligation whether we like it or not."

The only serious opposition so far to increasing French involvement has come from the socialist government's communist junior partners.

Guy Penne, Mr. Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, was in Dakar Saturday to discuss the Chad conflict with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

The defence ministry denied a report by The Times of London that a French soldier had been killed in Chad after stepping on a mine. It said the report was unfounded.

Ondar Trougoudi, a spokesman for Mr. Oueddei, said on television that he was concerned that France's military presence in Chad had gone beyond the levels laid down by a 1976 agreement between Paris and N'djamena.

U.S. upset about threats to refugees

WASHINGTON — State Department officials, in a classified memorandum, have expressed concern about "a dramatic increase" in threats to the lives of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The memo said the plight of the Palestinians has been worsened by the Lebanese government's desire to evict as many as 75 per cent of the Palestinians.

The memo, drafted by officials in the bureau of refugee programme and bureau of Near East and South Asian affairs, said "there are serious threats to life and freedom for many Palestinians in Lebanon solely because they are Palestinians."

It said that of the nearly 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon, only 100,000 are regarded by the government of President Amin Gemayel as legal residents. "This therefore leaves 300,000 Palestinians who are unwanted in Lebanon by that government," it said.

The Lebanese government under President Gemayel has taken a firm position that it cannot be expected to accept the permanent settlement in Lebanon of this large number of Palestinians," the draft said.

The United States has been told, the memo said, that only those Palestinians and their families — now numbering about 100,000 — who entered Lebanon in 1948 "would be considered legal entrants." The majority of Palestinians came to Lebanon following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and after the strife in Jordan in 1970.

The drafters of the memo proposed that Secretary of State George Shultz and other officials consider a drastic shift in American policy and admit up to 100,000 Palestinian refugees in the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

But even before the memo reached Mr. Shultz, that recommendation was dropped as "impractical," officials said. — The New York Times

Iran, Niger hold talks

LONDON (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati had talks Friday with Niger's President Seyni Kountche on expanding bilateral relations and economic ties, the Iranian national news agency IRNA said Saturday.

In a despatch from the Niger capital Niamey, the agency received in London, said Mr. Kountche had accepted an invitation to visit Iran.

In a separate despatch, it quoted Niger's foreign minister Djouada Diallo as saying his country would seek to substitute Iranian goods for some of its imports from the West.

In talks with Mr. Daouda and other officials, Mr. Velayati offered Iran's cooperation in oil exploration, agriculture and livestock breeding and development of Niger's phosphate resources.

Shouf pullout makes no difference to 1/2m civilians

By Michael Sheridan

SIDON, Lebanon — More than half a million Lebanese and Palestinians will stay under Israeli occupation after Israel pulls its army back to its new line at the Awali River just north of this southern Lebanese port.

At a briefing for foreign journalists in a heavily guarded headquarters here, Israeli spokesmen released figures showing that 520,000 Palestinians, Lebanese Christians, Muslims and Druze would stay under their control.

Just up the road, clouds of dust hung in the air as sweating reservists bulldozed emplacements — temporary, the Israelis say — for the new front line.

They see the entrenched hilltop positions, together with sophisticated sensor devices, as Israel's first line of defence against guerrilla attack when its partial pullback from the troubled Shouf mountains and the Beirut area is complete.

Capt. Mark Mendelson, the military spokesman in Sidon, was defensive when asked how long Israel intended to stay here. He said the Israelis had done a lot for Sidon.

"Our principle is to allow normal life to go on. South Lebanon is

part of the republic of Lebanon and our presence is for security reasons alone," he said.

The definition of "normality" in South Lebanon would take residents of more placid places by surprise.

Capt. Mendelson said anyone who now had a gun would be able to go on carrying it. That reiterated mainly to Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-armed and backed militia, objects of fear among the approximately 95,000 Palestinians in the region.

Other freelance gunmen, said by the Palestinians to be Lebanese Falangists, are responsible for a campaign of shootings and evictions directed against the refugees.

"We will not tolerate any group adversely affecting the security of any other group," the captain said. Israeli patrols ran through the giant Palestinian refugee camp at Ein Al Hilwe on the outskirts of Sidon to provide protection, he added.

Pressed by reporters about allegations that Israel's internal security service, Shin Beth, had authorised some Palestinians to carry guns to enforce a rough law and order in the camps, the spokesman said nothing.

But reporters visiting the camps

have seen men with pistols stuck in their belts who appear to be in charge. Every so often, shooting incidents take place as guerrilla sympathisers attack "collaborators".

Capt. Mendelson claimed Israel had restored normal commercial life to Sidon, allowing its banking, fishing and oil refining services to operate freely.

Israel and Lebanon accepted a U.S.-backed agreement on a troop withdrawal in May, but implementation has been blocked by Syria's refusal to withdraw its troops from the north and east of the country.

Israel has said it will not move out completely unless the Syrians do likewise, and Syria has said it will leave only if the Israelis agree to an unconditional withdrawal.

Israel has since announced that it will withdraw partially to a new line along the Awali River in Southern Lebanon.

Israeli army figures show that after the pullback the following people will be under its control: Palestinians — 95,000, Lebanese Christians — 65,000, Druze — 30,000, Sunni Muslims — 60,000, Shi'ite Muslims — 270,000.

Israel wants to pull back to cut losses from guerrilla operations against its men and to reduce the

burden of its military commitment in Lebanon.

But a number of unanswered questions remain about the pullback.

As a Katyusha rocket attack that killed an Israeli soldier at Marjayoun this week showed, even in the deep south Israeli troops are still vulnerable.

Leaders of the Shi'ites like Nabih Berri, head of the Amal paramilitary group, say there is going to be trouble in the south if the Israelis continue to stay without a definite timetable for quitting all of Lebanon.

And Israeli spokesmen argued among themselves when asked if Moukhtara, the feudal stronghold of Druze chieftain Walid Junblatt, would stay under their control.

By straight reckoning on the map, the Druze citadel falls easily within the new line but some spokesmen said it would be under Israeli control, others that it would not.

Finally, they agreed that the control of Moukhtara was a political decision that would be taken when the time was ripe.

The confusion illustrated what many reporters on an Israeli-conducted tour of the new line felt to be uncertainty among the Israelis about their role.

Marines, Somali troops stage drills

BERBERA, Somalia (R) — Thousands of United States Marines stormed onto the beaches of northern Somalia Friday at the start of a five-day joint military exercise with Somalia.

Supported by waves of fighters and helicopters, the Marines landed near the strategic Red Sea port of Berbera to stage a mock battle against Somali defenders.

The war game, code-named "Eastern Wind '83", is one of four manoeuvres in the region designed to test the United States' ability to defend strategic Gulf oil

fields from attack.

Lt.-Gen. Robert Kingston, commander of the U.S. force, told reporters 2,000 Marines took part in the amphibious landing, nearly three times as many as in last year's manoeuvres.

This year's exercise, like those in the past, is led by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, now renamed the Central Command (Centcom), formed by President Carter after the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

Lt.-Gen. Kingston described Centcom as "an indication to our friends and potential enemies in the area that the U.S. is prepared to devote a lot more attention to the security of this vital area."

Friday's mock invasion began with U.S. fighter bombers screaming in from the sea to dump cargoes of bombs on the desert wastes of Berbera while Somali soldiers simulated fire with heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles.

The Marines clambered ashore from amphibious craft known as "iron alligators" as jet fighters and Bell helicopters strafed Somali positions on the shore.

Pakistani police shoot 2 protesters

KARACHI (R) — Police Saturday fired into a crowd trying to free prisoners at a jail in Pakistan's troubled Sind Province on the seventh day of rioting against the military government, an official statement said.

Two people were wounded when police opened fire on more than 2,000 people at Khairpur Nathan Shah in the riot-stricken centre of Sind Province, it said. The crowd burned jail records and furniture but did not free any prisoners.

Smaller demonstrations against martial law occurred in eight other Sind towns and at least 40 people were arrested, police said.

Opposition sources said it appeared that police were trying to arrest politicians before they came before crowds to court arrest rather than to wait for them to emerge at rallies.

Except for Saturday's violence in Khairpur Nathan Shah, most rallies appeared calm. MRD sources said monsoon rains kept the number of protesters down and most crowds dispersed peacefully after police arrested their leaders.

But they would not interpret this as a cooling off of the movement, they said, as party workers were still coming out daily to court arrest.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 16:30 Koran 16:50 Famous People 17:25 Nightly News 18:00 Programme on Animals 18:10 Children's Programme 18:30 Programme on Iraq 19:00 Local Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Local Series 21:30 Local Programme 22:00 Arabic Series 23:00 News Summary FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 One in a Million 21:10 Hollywood 22:00 News in English 22:15 Best Seller: Rage of Angels RADIO JORDAN 555 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 10:05 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:03 Catch the Words 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 News Summary 15:00 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:03 Instrumentals, Old Favourites 17:00 Listeners' Choice 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Jazz Hour 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show 23:00 News Summary 23:03 Evening Show 24:00 News Headlines BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Divertimento		CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661/267 American Centre 44371 American Centre Library 44320 British Council 36147-4 French Cultural Centre 37049 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24009 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 443555 SERVICE CLUBS Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 6.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 415261. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24594. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh, 37444. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alta information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 53250, 53070, 53062, 53171, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:15 Tripoli, Larnaca (LI) 06:45 Cairo (EG) 09:05 Athens (GR) 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU) 09:30 Jeddah (RU) 09:40 Doha (RU) 10:05 Kuwait (KU) 10:15 Beirut (RU) 10:25 Muscat, Doha, Gf (GF) 10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV) 10:45 Cairo (EG) 10:50 Larnaca (LI) 10:55 Kuwait (KU) 11:00 Jeddah (SV) 11:10 Baghdad (IA) 11:20 Cairo (RU) 11:30 Paris (RU) 11:40 Larnaca (LI) 11:45 Athens (RU) 11:50 Brussels, Frankfurt (RU) 11:55 Vienna, New York (RU) 12:05 London, Paris (RU) 12:10 Tunis, Casablanca (RU) 12:15 Rome (RU) 12:20 London (BA) 12:25 Cairo (MS) 12:30 Beirut (ME) 12:35 Athens (OA) 12:40 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR) 12:45 Cairo (MS) 06:25 Cairo (EU) 06:30 Cairo (RU) 06:45 Baghdad (RU) DEPARTURES 07:00 Aqaba (RU) 07:40 Rome (AZ) 08:05 Beirut (ME) 09:15 Larnaca, Tripoli (LI) 10:30 Rome (RU) 11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU) 11:15 Athens (RU) 11:30 Cairo (RU) 11:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV) 11:50 Copenhagen (SK) 12:05 Larnaca (RU) 14:30 Cairo (RU) 14:50 Kuwait (RU) 15:00 Aqaba (RU) 16:30 Baghdad (IA)		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 2209/3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Traffic police 56399-1 Electric Power Co. 3631 Municipal water service 71125-4 Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 53333 HOSPITALS Hassam Medical Centre 41343-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44241-4 Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabel Amman Maternity 42362 Valhalla, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital 664131 University Hospital 445445 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667154 Al-Yusuf Hospital 667237-9 The Islamic, Abadi 665292 Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164 Al-Ahli, Abadi 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marata 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Daoud Yusef Rashed 56301 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in \$/kg. Apple (American) 430/480 Apple (Smith) 430/480 Apple (local) 280/290 Banana 270/280 Banana (Mukammari) 230/240 Beans 240/240 Cabbage (large) 90/70 Carrot 150/120 Cauliflower (white) 220/180 Corn 140/100 Cucumber (large) 140/150 Cucumber (small) 260/230 Eggplant (large) 90/70 Eggplant (small) 110/70 Figs 700/400 Pakchoi 150/120 Garlic 240/220 Grapes 250/200 Lemon 170/120 Lemon (yellow) 240/230 Marrow (large) 140/150 Marrow (small) 240/200 Melon 70/50 Melon 80/50 Melon (super) 120/90 Onion (dry) 130/100 Okra 230/200 Peaches 450/400 Pears 300/400 Pepper (Sweet) 160/130 Pepper (Hot Green) 240/200 Plums (red) 270/200 Potatoes 150/120 Radish 120/100 Squash 160/100 Tomatoes 160/80 Watermelon 110/90	

سلاسل

THE NEWS

20th anniversary of Jordanian-Soviet links celebrated

MOSCOW (Petra) — A grand ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Arab-Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society here Friday to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Jordanian diplomatic relations.

The society President Mr. Ivanov and the deputy Health Minister Dr. Bavanov both made speeches at the ceremony praising the great achievements realised in Jordan under His Majesty King Hussein and paying tribute to Jordan's policies. They also referred to the strong and close relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

In reply, the Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Mr. Awad Abu 'Ubeid, thanked the society for the ceremony and reviewed the progress in bilateral relations in a number of fields over the past 20 years. He also praised the strong ties of friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union which he described as "an example of good international relations between nations which believe in non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and respect each other's sovereignty."

Mr. 'Ubeid also voiced Jordan's as well as the Arab Nation's appreciation to the Soviet Union for its support for the Arab's just causes and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Despite its meagre natural resources and its limited number of people, Jordan has been able to transform itself into an oasis of stability and construction in the Middle East region, Mr. Abu 'Ubeid said.

He said Jordan has won over the respect and appreciation of many for its friendly dealings with other nations, Mr. 'Ubeid added. But, he said, Jordan will further seek to extend its friendship and the support of all nations in its struggle, along with the other Arab countries, to establish a just and durable peace in the region.

The signing which King Hussein planted on his visit to the Soviet Union in 1976 will continue to grow and progress with the growth of friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union, Mr. 'Ubeid said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WHO seminar slated for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) will hold a seminar on mental health in Amman on Sept. 24. Delegates, who will represent mental health institutions from countries lying to the east of the Mediterranean Sea, will discuss a report on the types of medicine to be used in the treatment of mentally ill people, and a report on the research conducted by a regional committee and directors of public health laboratories.

Handicapped children visit Jerash

AMMAN (Petra) — A party of 25 handicapped children from public and private institutions Saturday visited the Jerash Festival and watched a number of performances. During the visit, organised by the Ministry of Social Development, the visiting group was accompanied by Mrs. Samiha Bazzi from the Ministry of Social Development.

Balqa livestock inoculation to begin

AMMAN (Petra) — The veterinary section of the Department of Agriculture in the Balqa Governorate Saturday launched an intensified inoculation campaign against livestock disease. There are around 63,000 head of sheep and 1,793 cows in the Balqa Governorate. Acting director of Balqa Agriculture Department Dr. Mohammad Al Haris called on farmers to contact his office if any symptoms of this disease should appear among their animals.

Towns to get JD 123,500 in loans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has asked the Cities and Villages Development Bank to lend six municipal councils in Jordan a total of JD 123,500. The loan, he said, would be used to asphalt roads and to finance the purchase of road equipment. The towns to receive the loans are: Na'our, Ain Janna, Al Silah, Salt, and Amra.

IPA to host council's training seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Irbid branch of the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) will organise a seminar on Aug. 27 for heads of municipal councils in the Irbid Governorate. The seminar, which will be opened by the Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, will provide participants with the latest information on: administration; local government; and laws and regulations pertaining to municipal councils, according to Irbid IPA office head Jde' Owakzeh. Specialists in management will lecture at the seminar.

Road asphalt programme continues

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has endorsed a JD 60,000 loan to the village council of Al Hazza in the Jerash district. It also endorsed another JD 60,000 loan to the village council of Bani Kananeh in the Irbid Governorate. The loans will be used to construct and asphalt roads in the two villages.

Cairo insists on timetable

(Continued from page 1)

would continue efforts to seek a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

He said he would remain in the region as long as possible "to continue our efforts to first secure the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon and to make progress towards a broader peace process."

He said they would look at "furthering the peace process as well as our mutual objectives of restoring Lebanese sovereignty, the evacuation of all troops and establishing stability and security on Lebanon's borders."

Israel says it is about to start a troop withdrawal from the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut despite fears that the Lebanese army would be incapable of maintaining peace in the area, for years the scene of bitter fighting between rival Druze and leftist militias.

Mr. McFarlane's visit is also taking place amid growing criticism in Egypt of U.S. policies in the region.

A top Egyptian official was quoted Saturday as saying Washington's stand on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank was contradictory.

Osama Baz, Mr. Mubarak's foreign policy adviser, told a Cairo weekly journal that "the American stand contains a contradiction... it says building settlements is an obstruction to Middle East peace but removing present ones is impractical."

The U.S. decision earlier this month to veto a U.N. Security Council resolution condemning Israeli policies in Arab occupied territories was met here by a wave of bitter criticism in the press which described it as contrary to the interests of Washington in the area.



Jerash Festival Director Mazen Al Armouti (second from right) Saturday holds a press conference at the conclusion of the festival with Laila Sharaf in attendance (Petra photo)

Rawabdeh creates committee to oversee pipe, cable laying

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh Saturday announced the formation of a higher committee to take responsibility for road works here to lay pipes for the new water and sewerage network.

The committee is to study the possibility of making available the necessary funds to enable the relevant departments to carry out their projects at the same time as those of the Amman Municipality, Mr. Rawabdeh said.

He said that the committee will also study the best way of spe-

nding available funds to lay telephone and electricity cables and will also prescribe the specification of the materials to be used and the procedure for maintaining them.

The committee, to be chaired by Telecommunications Corporation Director Mohammad Shahed

Ismail, comprises Mr. Mohammad Kilani, director of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, Mr. Marwan Bushnaq, deputy director of the Jordan Electricity Company, Mr. Assad Abu Ziyad, technical assistant at the Amman Municipality, and Ghassan Ghanem, director of the municipality's studies department.

UAE, ACDIMA sign agreement on medicine

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday endorsed a document for the establishment of a pharmaceutical company by the Arab Company for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies (ACDIMA), at a special ceremony held at the company's headquarters in Amman.

The document was signed by the company's Director-General Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin and by UAE ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Al Shurafa.

In a speech marking the occasion, Dr. Haddadin said that the signing means that ACDIMA will have the facilities to establish pharmaceutical factories in the UAE and can freely bring in and take

out capital and profits from that country.

The UAE step will without doubt contribute to the development of the Arab pharmaceuticals industry, Dr. Haddadin stated.

In his speech, Dr. Haddadin referred to a number of important projects which ACDIMA is undertaking in Arab countries in particular the Gulf Pharmaceuticals Industry at Ras Al Khaima of which ACDIMA holds a 25 per cent share in the capital. This company, he added, now produces 17 different medicines. Dr. Haddadin said the ACDIMA will now be willing to contribute to any other similar project in the UAE.

Dr. Armouti gives press conference

Festival draws nearly 20,000 visitors a day

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Director of the Jerash Festival Dr. Mazen Al Armouti said Saturday that nearly 180,000 people had visited the Jerash Festival over the past nine days "which reflects the success of the event and encourages the festival committee to hold similar festivals in the future."

Dr. Armouti was speaking at a press conference which marked the conclusion of the nine-day festival held at the ancient Roman city.

The festival, he said, "was in line with the country's cultural and developmental plans and has succeeded in bringing to life Jordan's cultural heritage as well as deepening its people's sense of belonging to the nation."

"The festival witnessed the participation of local and international folk troupes and embraced all cultural and artistic activities in Jordan while giving a boost to inter-Arab cultural cooperation," Dr. Armouti said.

He said that the festival committee will make an assessment of the festival later. "A limited number of negative points surfaced but they are nothing compared with the astounding success that the

festival has achieved", Dr. Armouti pointed out.

He told his audience that the festival's committee had borrowed JD 150,000 from the government to organise the festival which was visited by nearly 20,000 people daily.

In addition, he said the festival had indirect support and assistance from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Jordan Television, Yarmouk University, Radio Jordan, the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The press conference was attended by Mrs. Laila Sharaf, vice-president of the higher committee of the festival, Dr. Adnan Badran, chairman of the festival's executive committee and the festival's liaison committee members.

Later on in the day, Dr. Youmes Shanwan, a member of the exe-

cutive committee, told the Jordan Times that "the experience gained this year will make next year's event even better."

However, he said that while the performers had been a great success, they had taken attention away from the craft and book exhibition.

Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, said that the book exhibition had done "worse than expected", while one rug stall proprietor in the craft fair said that she had not sold one item throughout the festival's duration.

Meanwhile, the performers have made a point of singling out the 400 festival ushers, who were drawn from students at Yarmouk University, for special praise. Letters of thanks have been received from some of the acts congratulating the ushers on performing their duties, which included everything from meeting the participants at the airport to stewarding the festival site, for their efficiency and dedication.

The festival is to culminate late Saturday night with a performance by the popular Lebanese singer Fayrouz to be attended by His Majesty King Hussein.



United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Al Shurafa and ACDIMA Director-General Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin Saturday sign an agreement which gives the latter the facilities to establish pharmaceutical factories in the UAE (Petra photo)

Department prepares for children's cultural week at end of September

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Culture of Arts is currently making preparations to hold a cultural week for children in the second half of September.

The department's Director Haidar Mahmoud announced Saturday. In his statement, he urged all industrial and trade institutions in the country to make donations to help the week-long programme to be successful. The programme includes cultural performances and plays to be presented by children, Mr. Mahmoud said.

Also Saturday, it was announced that the daily Arabic newspaper Sawt Al Shaab has made a donation of JD 500 to the Department's proposed children's fund for cultural activity.

The department earlier received similar donations from each of Al Ra'i and Al Dustour.

According to Mr. Mahmoud, the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry has volunteered to launch a campaign with companies and other related institutions to raise further contributions for the projected children fund.

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team from the Ministry of Social Development has just concluded a survey of families in Sahab, 15 kms south-east of Amman and identified 135 cases of handicapped people and needy families.

The survey carried out over the past few days is part of a campaign launched recently by the ministry to define the needs of families for social and material help, and find proper solutions to their problems.

A ministry team last week conducted another survey at Wadi Seer in cooperation with local charitable societies.

In the coming week the team will be visiting the town of Na'our on a similar mission.

Needy families survey ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team from the Ministry of Social Development has just concluded a survey of families in Sahab, 15 kms south-east of Amman and identified 135 cases of handicapped people and needy families.

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University of Jordan to create Palestinian research library

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has decided to establish a specialised library for Palestinian studies to open on Sept. 1. It will be specially designed for use by scholars and researchers, according to the university's library Director Dr. Hani Al'Amad. He said that the library will include research material and books dealing with the Palestinian issue, documents issued by international organisations on the Palestinian problem as well as publications issued in the West Bank.

The university will contact a number of organisations in Arab and foreign countries to obtain all the publications dealing with the Palestinian issue with the purpose of enriching the content of the new library, Dr. Al'Amad added.

Central Bank organises management training

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-week training course on banking and bank management opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday.

Participants from financial institutions and banks in Jordan will discuss subjects connected with the management of banks and financial institutions, legal and financial analysis, relations between banks and the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), liquidity and profits.

The 90 participants, who include senior executives and directors, will also hear lectures on credit arrangements and policy and financing construction projects in particular.

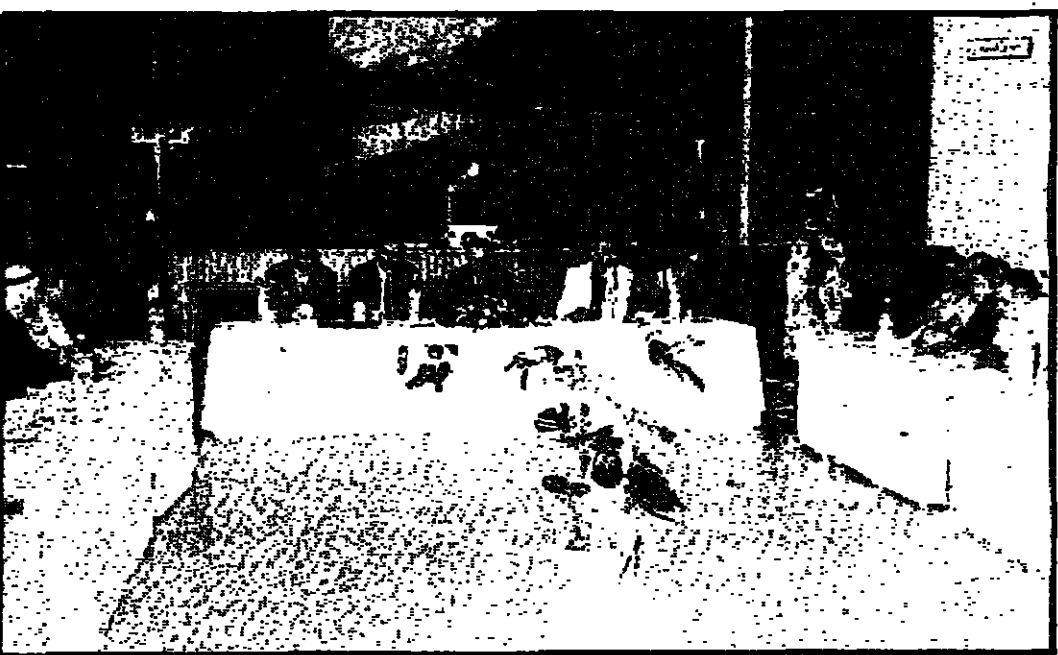
The course has been organised in cooperation with the banks studies institute at the CBJ.

Civil registration director returns from N. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Civil Registration Department (CRD) Rifa'i Al Hazayme returned to Amman Friday evening at the end of a week-long visit to North Yemen. During his visit, Mr. Hazayme inspected work at

the civil registration department in Sanaa.

The CRD had trained North Yemeni staff over the past four years to take charge of the civil registration duties in their country.



Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal opens a two-day meeting Saturday in Salt for the directors of education departments from around the country (Petra photo)

Syria hits pact again

(Continued from page 1)

Tishrin said Tuesday's visit to Beirut by Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens "confirms Syria's views that the accord makes Lebanon an Israeli protectorate."

Syrian officials have declined comment on reports by U.S. diplomats that Damascus agreed to go through the accord in detail during a visit to Damascus by U.S.

envoy Richard Fairbanks on Wednesday.

Saturday's Tishrin article said the Lebanese authorities were unable to stop the Arens visit even before the accord was ratified.

After ratification, it added, the Lebanese would not be able to stop Israeli leaders visiting parts of Lebanon that Syria considered vital to its security.

Arson anniversary falls today

(Continued from page 1)

statement appealing to the Palestinian people to exert all their efforts to safeguard the unity of the Palestinian liberation movement and its ranks for the sake of pursuing the struggle to liberate the holy places in the occupied Arab territories.

The statement, issued in Amman, also urged Arab and Islamic nations to extend help to the Palestinians to enable them to end their differences and overcome their present difficulties.

The statement referred to the crime committed by the Zionists in 1969 and described the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque as another link in the criminal actions directed against the holy places and aimed at Judaizing the Holy City.

The OIC statement reiterated the Arab and Muslim determination to confront Israel in compliance with resolutions adopted by the first Islamic conference which had called on Islamic countries among other things to work towards liberating the holy places in Palestine and supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their rights.

The continuation of the present situation in Jerusalem and the other parts of the occupied Arab lands not only threatens the Palestinians alone but the whole Arab and Islamic region and world peace also, the statement said.

Education seminar opens in Salt

SALT (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal opened here Saturday a two-day meeting for directors of education departments all around the country.

The participants will discuss subjects pertaining to the administration of education offices, modern educational theories, administrative systems in education and other related topics.

The meeting is the first of four the Ministry of Education is organising to help improve education in the country.

The second, for headmasters and mistresses, will be held in three parts on Aug. 24 and 25, Aug. 27 and 28 and Sept. 1.

The third conference will be aimed at educational supervisors and those in charge of school curricula and will convene on Sept. 3 and 5 and on Sept. 6 and 8.

The fourth conference, for community colleges, will be held on Sept. 8 and 11.

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FERNANDO FRANCIS

COME TO THINK OF IT

What French role



peoples, water resources, raw materials, economic and political interests.

ALMOST everybody agrees now that France is playing a big role in the Middle East. True, the French may not think that the role is not big enough for them even though some people may think that France is not big enough for the role. Nevertheless a French role is being played and it is big enough for all eyes to see: In Iraq, in the Gulf, in Egypt, in Palestine, or what was Palestine, in Lebanon and last but not least in Chad.

One might say that Chad is no Middle Eastern country. It is a former African French colony and Middle Eastern people have nothing to do with it. Nor,

for that matter, any of the political leaders in the area who are with each other for influence on the international scene and scramble for a place under the sun.

This is true. But the Chad question may well become a Middle Eastern concern — if it has not become already — and part and parcel of the Middle Eastern problem which is growing ever so bigger.

This problem is now not confined to the original Palestinian question but so profuse and wide ranging as to defy any geographical or demographic definition. It involves lands,

the French position of not allowing a ... United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference on Palestine to be held in Paris while showing such a great bravado as to deposit some two hundred soldiers and plenty of free weapons for Chadian President Hissene Habre to fight his war. French arms, a well-known fact, are very expensive. The French are not expected to waste their precious resources on the area and everybody would like them to make an honest luck.

Honesty, however, seems to be a very doubtful commodity in the French position of not allowing a ... United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference on Palestine to be held in Paris while showing such a great bravado as to deposit some two hundred soldiers and plenty of free weapons for Chadian President Hissene Habre to fight his war. French arms, a well-known fact, are very expensive. The French are not expected to waste their precious resources on the area and everybody would like them to make an honest luck.

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in the Middle Eastern market. The former conservative rulers of France seem to have been much more honest and principled than the Socialists, who seem to be creating more and bigger opportunities for the French weapons industry in the Middle East.

The most important thing is that the moral direction is lacking and history seems to be repeating itself.

The balancing role

FOREIGN Minister Marwan Al Qasem's letter to the Soviet foreign minister, marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union, affirms this country's belief in the need for a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement, in which Moscow can play an important role.

Other than Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet Union's support of Arab rights and its participation in efforts for peace since 1967, there are many reasons for all Arabs to insist on bringing the Soviets in the Middle East peace process.

Different groups and countries may have different rationales for the Soviet role in the quest for a settlement. Some think that Moscow has no doubt drawn a line beyond which the Americans cannot go in dominating this region. Others doubt that any attempt, from which the Soviets are excluded, to bring about a Middle East solution, could break Moscow's strong link to the region. The strongest school of thought in the Arab World today, however, believes that America's own policies and actions on the Arab-Israeli conflict promote the need for another superpower involvement in this area's troubles. Students of this thought need only look at the recent past to prove their point.

When Israel was held largely responsible for the massacre in Hebron last month in which Jewish settlers killed three students and injured 40 more in cold blood at the Islamic College, only the United States would not hear of the cry of a beleaguered people under occupation. If anything, Washington would soon increase its reward to Israel to build more Jewish settlements on usurped Palestinian land, and would pay more "aid" dollars to have the armed and blood-thirsty settlers move right into populated Arab cities and towns.

We had not exactly swallowed the American argument that the West Bank settlements are just "unhelpful", as opposed to "illegal", to Middle East peace to start disbelieving now that the U.S. is not actually sponsoring and financing those very nests of Zionist agitation and hegemony in the occupied territories. And it is for precisely this reason, among the many others that we know, that we think the efforts should be doubled to give the Soviets their balancing role.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: McFarlane's version

U.S. ENVOY Robert McFarlane said in a recent statement that Israel's plan to redeploy its forces in Lebanon constitutes no danger to the country's sovereignty and is not a step towards the partitioning of the country. This statement implies: 1- That the U.S. approves of Israel's plans which have been opposed by the Lebanese government and also represents some sort of pressure on the Beirut government to accept the plan. 2- That the U.S. has backed down on its previous policy of total support for the Lebanese government. 3- That this change of policy by Washington makes one ask whether McFarlane's mission to the region is not aimed at merely throwing the ball back into the Arab court. On the whole, McFarlane's statement again confirms that U.S. credibility has failed on issues where Israel is involved and the Arabs, out of past experience, cannot put their trust in Washington's policies nor can they ever trust Israel's intentions.

After failing to convince the Arab states of his view of Israel's plan for redeploying its forces in Lebanon, McFarlane has gone on to Egypt in a bid to persuade its leaders to accept the plan. Yet, Egyptian envoys who visited Beirut lately have reiterated Cairo's unequivocal support for the Beirut government in its endeavours to bring about a total withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon. Therefore, there is nothing to indicate that McFarlane will succeed in his mission because it calls on the Arabs to accept Israel's redeployment plan. The U.S. should realise that Israel wants to implement its plan for one reason only, that is to reduce its present rate of casualties and to move its troops to safer lines. Israel has not given up its intentions of dismembering Lebanon and weakening all its groups through factional conflict.

Al Dustour: Conference raises hope

REPORTS FROM Lebanon indicate that all the factions there intend to take part in a national conference that will pave the way for a national reconciliation among the warring factions and sects. The legitimate government in Beirut and the presidential palace have declared their support for holding such a conference which was also supported by Arab states mediating to end the Lebanese issue. The legitimate government's support for this conference is considered a step in the right direction and a first stage towards restoring sovereignty to Lebanon.

Following Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens's visit to Beirut, Lebanon was about to fall into another political crisis which — as Israel hoped — would foil the proposed conference and rekindle the rumblings of a civil war. But the Beirut government realised this danger and Israel's intentions. The conference will not only be a step towards ending all conflicts and bloodshed but will also abort the dreams of all the enemies of Lebanon who want to partition it for their own interests. We view this conference as a move that requires every support from the Arabs. It has a noble objective and therefore, the Lebanese should display a sense of tolerance and forgiveness.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arens follows Sharon

ISRAELI DEFENCE Minister Moshe Arens, who now has the upper hand in matters concerning the occupied Arab territories, has almost the same mentality as those of Sharon and Dayan who preceded him in his post. However, this man tries to present himself as a statesman with new policies to rule the occupied territory in a more efficient manner. He declared that the Village Leagues, which Sharon had created to help him rule the Arabs and carry through the so-called civil administration rule, were not helpful and he has rejected the idea of having peace in the future with the Arabs through traitors that is the Village Leagues. With this, Arens tried to appease the Peace-Now movement and other groups who oppose the Begin government's policies. He also tried to outbid the opposition Labour Party which brags that it is its leaders that allowed a democratic municipal election to take place in the occupied West Bank when they were in power.

Armenians make it difficult for Gen. Evren

By Hugh Carnegie
Reuter

ANKARA — Turkey is in a dilemma over how to combat the seemingly increasing number of Armenian guerrilla attacks which have claimed the lives of more than 30 of its people in the past 10 years.

Armenian militants seeking an independent homeland have struck Turkish targets, mostly diplomats and family members, at home, in Europe, the United States and as far afield as Australia.

Last month alone, guerrillas from different Armenian groups shot dead a Turkish diplomat in Brussels, killed seven people and injured more than 50 in a bomb blast at Paris's Orly Airport and killed a diplomat's wife and a Portuguese policeman in an attack on the Turkish embassy in Lisbon. Five assailants also died in that incident.

July's bloody catalogue prompted orders for tougher security measures in several foreign countries against Armenian guerrillas.

But Ankara, having ruled out conceding to any of the guerrillas' demands, has found that countering their attacks by other methods is difficult with limited options.

Attempts to impress on the world Turkey's version of the events that led to the violence have not had much success.

Foreign nations and organisations have adopted tougher

security precautions against Armenian attacks. But they have been reluctant to accept Turkey's appeal that Armenian guerrilla campaigns are a threat to the international community and require international political cooperation in response.

On the counter-insurgency level, Turkey also faces the difficulty of coming to grips with a highly secretive tangle of Armenian groups spread across many countries.

The violence is rooted in one of the darkest and bloodiest chapters of Turkish history, the last years of the Ottoman Empire in World War I.

Armenians say that in 1915, as the German-allied Turkish army fought Czarist Russian forces, the Ottoman regime massacred 1.5 million Armenians in what is now eastern Turkey.

Only some 40,000 Armenians now remain in Turkey, hardly any of them in the remote east. About three to four million are scattered mainly in Europe, the Middle East and North America and 2.8 million in the Soviet Armenian Republic.

The militants demand that Turkey acknowledge the killings and call for the creation of an independent homeland in areas they once inhabited, bordering Soviet Armenia. Ankara rejects the demands.

"Turkey has not a handful of soil to give," Foreign Minister Turkmen told mourners at the recent funeral of a diplomat's wife,

Nahide Mihcioglu. In a recent newspaper interview he stressed that there was no possibility of altering the agreement reached at an international conference in Lausanne in 1923 which set Turkey's present borders.

Instead, Turkey seeks to refute the Armenian version of events in 1915. Official publications acknowledge that Armenians were deported in vast numbers and that hundreds of thousands died in the region, including Turks.

But they deny that Armenians were ever in a majority in the area or totalled as many as 1.5 million. They say Armenians betrayed the empire by fighting with the Russians.

Foreign ministry officials also say they will prove later this year that a massacre order, which Armenians claim was issued by Ottoman Interior Minister Talaat Pasha, is a forgery.

But foreign diplomats in Ankara say Turkey's attempt to counter Armenian propaganda has had little effect abroad, where guerrilla attacks are condemned but sympathy remains for the Armenians as a whole over the events of 1915.

They say a statement by President Reagan last month, condemning Armenian attacks and calling for action to prevent others, did not deny that Armenians had a grievance.

The diplomats also say Turkey stands little chance of getting international bodies to which it belongs, such as NATO, to take up

the Armenian issue on the Turkish side.

So Turkey is virtually reduced to encouraging other nations to follow its example in stepping up security measures at Turkish missions and other possible targets, diplomats say.

There was grim satisfaction in Ankara after the Orly attack when the French authorities, previously regarded by Turkey as ambivalent over Armenian guerrilla activity, quickly detained 50 Armenian suspects and later charged two of them.

Diplomats and Turkish officials also say Turkish and foreign security services are exchanging intelligence to an increasing extent in the hope of tracking down the guerrillas.

But their task is hampered by the diversity of the guerrilla groups and their geographical spread.

One of the most prominent groups, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), is believed to be based in Lebanon. But diplomats say it almost certainly has cells operating in Syria, France and other European countries.

Other equally elusive groups such as the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide and the recently emerged Armenian Revolutionary Army, which claimed it carried out the Lisbon attack, are also spread in Europe, North America and elsewhere, diplomats say.

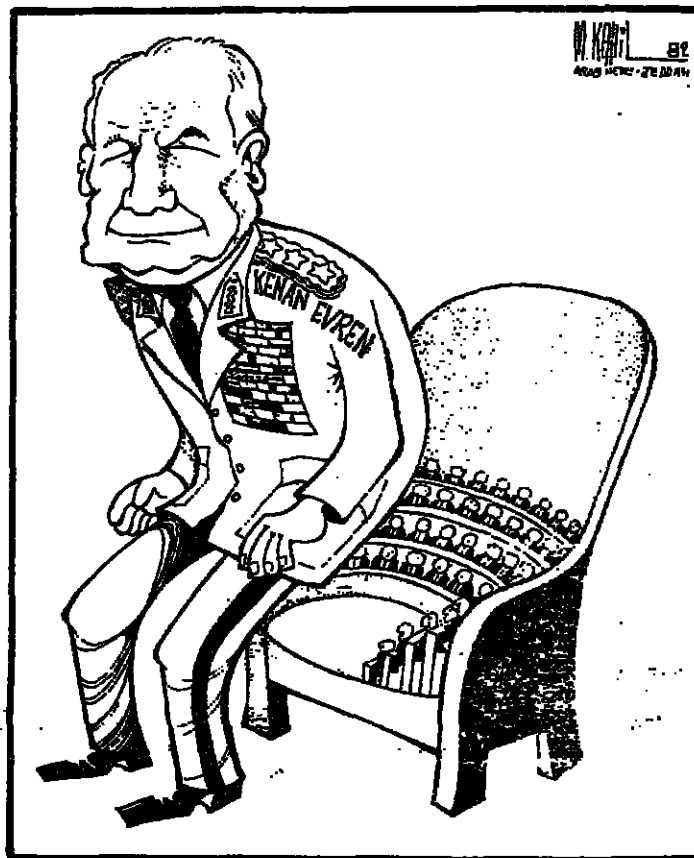
Frustrated by the succession of

killings, Turkish leaders have seemed to suggest several times that Ankara was prepared to act on its own in foreign countries to strike against Armenian guerrillas.

But although officials warn that "Our patience may run out", they

insist that Turkey will not resort to illegal retaliatory action.

Diplomats say Ankara is unlikely to go so far, pointing out that if such a move were to backfire, it would have grave political consequences for Turkey throughout the world.



Pakistani opposition breaks fear barrier by intentional surrender

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — The Pakistani authorities have begun cracking down hard on anti-government protests to control the surprisingly strong movement in the southern province of Sindh and stop it spreading to other parts of the country.

The army has taken over six towns in central Sindh, scene of the worst violence since the protests began on Sunday, and military courts have begun sentencing demonstrators to be flogged.

Police in other provinces have also been on the alert to nip any unrest there in the bud. Previous national protest movements have usually started as rumblings in Sindh before suddenly spreading north.

Pakistani commentators and foreign diplomats here still think the protests are not a major threat to the six-year-old military government of General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

But they say the crackdown, after a relatively restrained reaction to the launch of the civil disobedience movement last Sunday, shows that the authorities are increasingly uneasy.

They also noted that Gen. Zia has suddenly cancelled three appearances in three days because of what his spokesman called more pressing engagements.

The spokesman denied there was any connection with the rioting but would not elaborate.

The opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), the alliance of eight banned political parties which called the demonstrations, is also proving better organised than expected, the commentators and diplomats said.

Although most of the Karachi-based leaders of the MRD parties have been arrested in the port city, local party workers in the interior seem to have been surprisingly well prepared to keep the protests going.

MRD rallies have continued in cities such as Karachi, Lahore,

Rawalpindi, Quetta and Peshawar, though they have not been as large or violent as the riots in the central Sindh towns, and party workers keep coming out of hiding to be arrested.

Sindh, the most active province, is the home of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, toppled by Gen. Zia in a 1977 coup and later executed, and his Pakistan People's Party (PPP) appears to retain considerable influence there.

Another factor in Sindh resentment of the Punjabi-dominated government and military. Opposition sources said protesters have mixed the separatist cry "Sindu Desh" (Sindh homeland) with a slogan like "free elections now."

The first step in the crackdown was a military takeover of Dadu, Moro and Kazi Ahmad, three violent towns in the Indus river valley.

Further north in Larkana, Mr. Bhutto's hometown, a summary military court sentenced four protesters to 10 lashes, a year's jail with hard labour and stiff fines.

Since his coup Gen. Zia has used flogging as one of the strongest deterrents against unrest and it has usually worked.

Mr. Bhutto supporters and journalists demanding press freedom have all ended their protests after jailers began mass floggings.

The military court in the Punjab city of Lahore also imposed flogging sentences on two protesters Thursday.

In a move apparently designed to show they would not let the Sindh germ spread to the Punjab, the authorities also announced the Lahore and Rawalpindi military courts would sit again Friday.

Western diplomats said the authorities had good reason to be very wary of any spread of violence from Sindh to the Punjab. The anti-Bhutto rioting which led to Gen. Zia's coup dragged on for several months in Sindh before sparking off demonstrations in Lahore and then other parts of the country.

Police in the northwest frontier province quickly arrested a chaotic

woman leader there, Begum Nasim Wali Khan, who announced she had taken over as leader of the MRD and would lead a rally in Peshawar, the provincial capital, Friday.

She and over 30 other members of her National Democratic Party (NDP) were rounded up to head off any major protests in the frontier area bordering Afghanistan.

Police today arrested another 40 to 50 NDP members, including Secretary General Ghulam Ahmad Bilore, to keep protests from gaining ground there, eyewitnesses said.

Apart from the violent protests in central Sindh, peaceful rallies have continued in major cities and some appear to be growing stronger, opposition sources said.

Large crowds have gathered daily in Karachi to support MRD leaders courted arrest there and have usually jeered police and sometimes thrown stones when the leaders were taken away.

In Lahore, several thousand people turned out Thursday to see the local leader of a small left-wing party emerge from hiding to be arrested. The crowd was much larger than the several hundred who came out for the initial protest there on Sunday, opposition sources said.

Rawalpindi, twin city to the federal capital of Islamabad, has seen several arrests a day as local party workers arrive for their appointments with the police.

Smaller crowds have been appearing in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan province, to support MRD leaders there. Three were arrested Thursday and six on Tuesday.

Opposition sources also report arrests from several smaller towns, an indication that the civil disobedience movement is active even outside the main urban centres.

According to MRD sources, activists in the Punjab will launch a series of rallies in seven cities there next week. Each MRD party will be assigned a different day to send its workers out to be arrested, they said.

U.S.-Taiwan good old honey and wine days back

By John Ngai
Reuter

TAIPEI — With widespread anti-American feeling now apparently forgotten and strain showing through in relations between Washington and Peking, Taiwan's leaders believe the time is right for rebuilding ties with the United States.

Four years ago when President Jimmy Carter gave diplomatic recognition to China, students made blood oaths to defend the island and housewives hurled abuse at American institutions.

But now the streets of Taipei are plastered with "buy American" posters and the official media talks of support "for our close ally."

Vice-Premier Chiu Chuang-Huan summarised Taiwan's view in a recent speech when he said Taiwan had detected a shift by Washington in its basic strategy towards China.

He said that the United States had regarded China in the past decade as a stabilising factor in Asia and a counter-balance to the Soviet Union.

But events had proved otherwise, he said, adding that Peking's votes in the United Nations showed it rarely supported U.S. policies.

"The U.S. is gradually changing its view of the Chinese Communists. The Reagan administration now regards Mainland China in regional rather than global context," he said.

"We welcome this basic change in American policy. It shows the U.S. is taking a wiser and firmer stand."

Although most officials here acknowledged that relations were unlikely to return to the heights they reached before President Richard Nixon started repairing links with Peking 11 years ago, many were convinced there was room for improvement.

Nationalist leaders are confident the United States will continue to supply Taiwan with arms despite strong protests from Peking, which has accused Washington of violating a joint communiqué signed last August in

which the U.S. pledged to cut sales. The United States is expected to sell \$800 million worth of arms to Taiwan this year, 200 million more than in 1982.

The Reagan administration has argued that last year's deliveries were agreed in 1979 and, that allowing for inflation, this year's figure did not represent an increase.

Despite a visit to China by Secretary of State George Shultz in February, relations between Washington and Peking are seen in Taipei to have grown more tense — to the nationalists' joy.

Friction between Peking and Washington followed trade problems, mainly over Chinese textile exports, the granting of political asylum to Chinese tennis star Hu Na and U.S. support for Taiwan's continued membership of the Asian Development Bank.

Peking was also upset when President Reagan referred to Taiwan as an ally. "We do not believe that, in order to make another friend, we would discard a long-time ally and friend, the people of Taiwan," Mr. Reagan said recently.

The nationalists regard the Taiwan relations act, passed by Congress in 1979 to govern unofficial links, as a lifeline and have lobbied strongly to keep it in force.

To Taiwan the most significant part of the act is its guarantee of continued arms supplies. It has rejected several peace offers from Peking as Communist propaganda and says the Mainland has never given up its aim of taking Taiwan by force.

It believes it can deter any Communist invasion with air and sea superiority in the Taiwan strait as long as it can obtain sophisticated weapons.

Premier Sun Yun-Suan told parliament recently that improving relations with the United States was the cornerstone of his government's foreign policy.

"To improve Sino-American relations is still a priority task of our current diplomatic endeavours. We must continue to devote ourselves to winning the understanding and support of the

U.S. government and people," he said.

Early this year former Vice-Foreign Minister Frederick Chien was appointed head of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, set up in 1979 with the American Institute in Taiwan to maintain unofficial representation between Taipei and Washington.

One official said that since Mr. Chien's appointment, the council was actively coordinating Taiwan's interests in the U.S. and rallying government and public support for the island.

Congressmen have been invited to Taiwan to witness its economic progress and what the government here describes as an improved human rights record. The authorities recently released nine political detainees who had been sentenced to more than 30 years. They deny the existence of political prisoners, saying the detainees are common criminals seeking to overthrow the government.

Diplomatic observers said Taiwan seemed to have improved its image in the United States, pointing to an increase in trade and cultural exchanges, including visits by the New York Star ballet troupe and the U.S. National Symphony Orchestra.

Taiwan is also trying to expunge its reputation for commercial piracy. A conference was held here with U.S. Commerce Department officials in April to discuss curbing the manufacture and export of counterfeit goods.

A 170-strong U.S. economic mission, the biggest to visit Taiwan in recent years, also had trade talks with local officials and businessmen last month.

Taiwan ranks seventh among U.S. trading partners with commerce up more than 80 per cent since 1979.

Total trade with the United States amounted to \$13.2 billion last year, compared with 7.38 billion in 1978. Taiwan recorded a surplus of nearly \$4.2 billion in 1982.

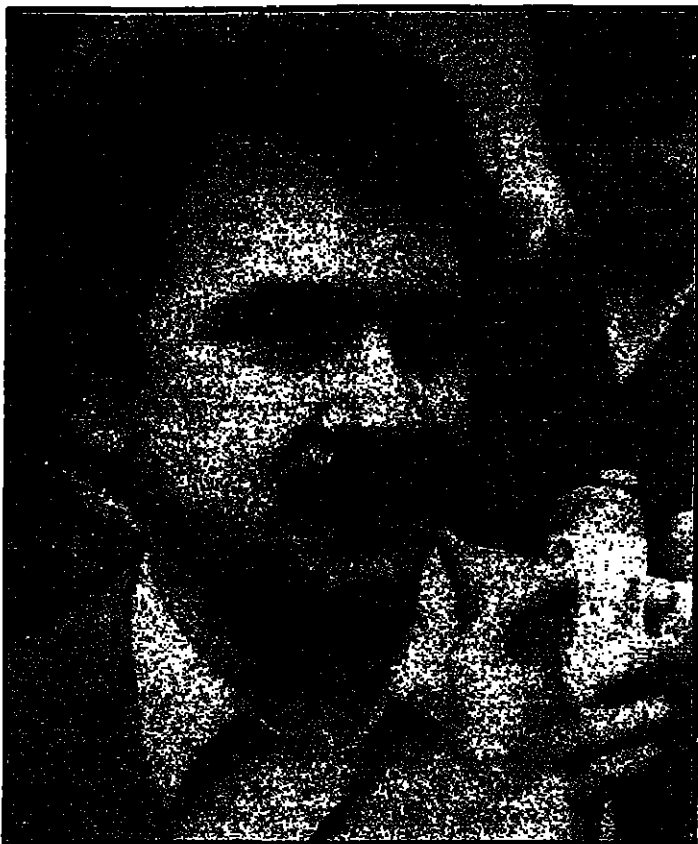
Taiwan is taking voluntary measures to reduce the trade gap. Annual missions to the United States since 1978 have bought goods worth \$6 billion.

Mujaheddin: Still a force to be reckoned within Iran

The National Council of Resistance (NCR) is believed to be the strongest and best organised movement fighting for the overthrow of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime in Iran. Founded in 1981, it groups the Mujaheddin-e-Khalq (people's fighters) organisation, the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran and several others, smaller political factions. The NCR held its first meeting about 15 months ago in Auvvers-sur-Oise, France, setting up a provisional shadow cabinet in exile with former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as president and the Mujaheddin-e-Khalq leader, Mr. Masood Rajavi, as prime minister.

Mr. Rajavi's Mujaheddin group claims to have killed several thousand revolutionary guards and officials of the Khomeini government during the past few years. A series of spectacular bombings of government buildings which killed many high-level officials two years ago forced the Tehran authorities to take extraordinary security measures. Mr. Rajavi's group was blamed for most of those bombings and other attacks. Since last year there have been no more such spectacular incidents and the Mujaheddin-e-Khalq have nearly ceased to make headlines. But defectors from Iran sometimes support the group's claims that its guerrillas continue to represent a force to be reckoned with in the country.

Correspondents Jeremy Gaylard and Kevin Winter of the Cyprus-based Middle East Times recently interviewed Mr. Rajavi at his exile home in Auvvers-sur-Oise, where he and Mr. Bani-Sadr are staying.



Masood Rajavi

Q: Did your movement start out as a religious organisation, formed by the mullahs?

A: No. The organisation was founded in 1965 by three individuals—the most important one was an engineer.

The Mujaheddin had a social base, while the Marxist group (the Fedayeen) didn't. Because we are Muslims, we have the ability to attract the public.

Q: Weren't you characterised as a leftist group at the time?

A: Because we were fighting against the Shah. But if, by 'leftist' you mean Marxist — no, we are not Marxists.

We have a problem with words here, because by 'leftist' I don't know exactly what you mean. But if you mean the people who stand firmly for liberty, for democracy, for independence — yes, that's who we are.

Q: Do you have an ideological base for the movement?

A: Yes — Islam. We don't have a reactionary outlook. And we reject all those reactionary approaches.

Q: What do you mean by reactionary?

A: Medieval. Khomeini is the symbol of reactionism — the people who are against democracy, against civilisation, against social and economic progress, against rights for men and women.

So we represent Islam — a true Islam.

Q: Would you call it progressive?

A: Yes. It is progressive. It's not forced Islam. I can't force you to worship.

More precisely, we are nationalistic, democratic, and, of course, Islamic. That is why the Shah

and Khomeini used to call us 'Marxist-Islamic,' or Islamic Marxists. Because we had the ability of attracting the people. We had a social base. So they did their best to try to cut our relations with the people.

The people of Iran never believed such nonsense. Today, the Mujaheddin represent a nationwide resistance movement.

I was the candidate of the Mujaheddin — the only candidate of the democratic opposition — in the presidential elections in early 1980. All the minority communities, including the Kurdish people, chose me as their candidate. But shortly before the voting Khomeini issued a religious decree to have my name erased from the list.

Q: How is it that Khomeini became the supreme leader of the revolution?

A: From 1963 (when the Shah launched his 'white revolution,' introducing some economic reforms and tightening his political grip on the country) until 1978 there were only two main armed 'underground' movements against the Shah, the Mujaheddin and the Fedayeen, because there was no opportunity for peaceful opposition. All the mullahs who govern the country now sympathised with the Mujaheddin at that time — because we are Muslims. They supported us a lot.

In 1971, Khomeini said one third of all religious donations should be given to the Mujaheddin. He was in Baghdad, then.

Even Khomeini's son, Ahmad, was a Mujaheddin sympathiser. He distributed our leaflets in various cities.

Khomeini opposed the Shah — but not from a progressive stand. He was against the Shah's land reforms, and against giving women the right to vote. He opposed the Shah from a reactionary position.

Under the harsh repression of the Shah's dictatorship, all our leaders were either executed or imprisoned. (Mr. Rajavi himself was in prison between 1971 and 1979.)

When the political atmosphere in Iran was liberalised somewhat under pressure from President Jimmy Carter and his human rights policies, the social-economic basis was ready for revolution, but there was a leadership vacuum. The Mujaheddin were not in a position to mobilise the masses.

Then, in 1975, there was a split. If this split hadn't happened, there is no doubt that we could have controlled the revolutionary movement. Some pseudo-leftists staged a 'coup' within our organisation. They killed some of our people. It was a heavy blow to us and to our prestige.

It is because of this 'coup' that we couldn't control the mullahs.

Q: Who led this 'coup'?

A: His name was Shekhrani. He was later executed by Khomeini. Khomeini used him against us.

Khomeini wanted to demonstrate that the Mujaheddin were Islamic Marxists, so he set up a trial for Shekhrani.

Shekhrani and his followers claimed the Mujaheddin were not religious when they staged their 'coup.' We told the people that these renegades were opportunists. But it took us two or three years to regain the support we lost because of that, and this gave Khomeini the opportunity to steal the leadership of the revolution.

Today, the people in Khomeini's government say they sympathised with the Mujaheddin before the revolution because the founders of the movement were good, but they call our present members 'hypocrites.'

Q: How can you communicate with Mujaheddin members — since you can't visit them yourself for security reasons?

A: We have received enough support to be able to set up our own channels of communication. For example, we have an underground radio station which broadcasts between four and six hours per day. Then we have more than 10 newspapers. And we have our members in the country.

I'm not the first revolutionary leader to work from outside Iran. In February 1982, my second-

in-command in Iran, Musa Khyabani, was killed together with my first wife. He was immediately replaced.

I married the daughter of Bani-Sadr one year after that.

Our organisation is active in Iran, in the cities and the countryside. But we had to send one representative abroad, so that the leadership couldn't be stolen by Khomeini.

Q: We have heard that 90 per cent of the people are against Khomeini.

A: More than that.

Q: The country is weakened through the war with Iraq. Your movement has a lot of support and you say that you are organised in Iran. So what is keeping you from taking power? Could it be that you are afraid of the power of Iraq?

A: No — not at all. First, you can't topple this regime overnight. We don't want to stage a coup and we are not terrorists. We are with the people and work with them. We shouldn't be in a hurry.

There are three reasons why Khomeini can cling to power: Unimaginable repression, the war with Iraq, and oil income — I mean, indirect international support.

Q: Are you against American arms sales to Iran?

A: Sure. It only helps Khomeini.

The people are tied down. It is a situation similar to that during the final years of the Shah's rule. Under such repression, people can't mobilise.

Q: Does Khomeini have very strong support from the army and the police?

A: The army is mostly against him. He has his own special army called revolutionary guards, Pasdaran.

Q: How strong is the revolutionary guard force?

A: You know, the numbers are not so important. What is important is how far they are willing to carry the violence against the people. I've heard they have somewhere between 50,000 and 90,000 troops.

Q: Does Khomeini accuse you of collaborating with Iraq?

A: He does — and he always calls us 'those American Mujaheddin.' At one time he associates the Mujaheddin with the Americans, then with Saddam Hussein, or the Zionists or the Russians.

After June last year, when Iraqi troops pulled out of Iranian territory, there could have been a just peace. Even in 1981, when many Arab and non-aligned delegations came to our country, a just peace could have been achieved.

But Khomeini refused. He used the war against Iraq as a cover to justify greater repression and as an excuse to evade the responsibility of fulfilling the legitimate demands of the people.

I would say that anything that prolongs this war is against our people and helps the Khomeini regime to stay in power longer.

Last February, the Iraqi deputy

premier, Mr. Tariq Aziz, came here and we had a meeting. We signed a joint communiqué. Then the NCR, which I am now leading, presented a peace plan that was welcomed by most people in Iran. The Iraqi government replied to me that our plan could be a basis for peace talks.

More than 350,000 Iranians have been killed in this war. More than half a million more have been injured and crippled. Two or three million people have become refugees, and there are more than \$200 billion in damages. It would take the oil income from 20 or 30 years of production to repair the damages done to our nation.

At the same time, Khomeini was able to use the war to get rid of some parts of our army. As long as the patriotic forces are busy fighting at the border, their power cannot be used against Khomeini.

Many army soldiers support the Mujaheddin. I came here with three Mujaheddin pilots from the Iranian armed forces.

Q: Do you see any threat from the Soviet Union to an Iran weakened by war and internal strife?

A: We, the NCR, believe we can very well protect the territorial integrity of our country. We are working together with such groups as the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, which represents the vast majority of the Kurdish people in western Iran. Together, we can defend our country.

You could speak of a threat if we were weak. But I think that, as

a nation which wants democracy and independence, we are powerful enough to guarantee our freedom.

Q: You know the theory in America that makes people worry about what happens in Iran is that if the Soviets gain control of your country, either directly or indirectly, they can control the world's largest outlet of oil.

A: I don't want my country to be controlled either by Americans or Soviets or Iraqis or Afghans or Pakistanis or Turks. Don't we have the right to be independent? We fight for this, and you know that the nation which fights for independence and democracy will finally get the victory. Leave Iran for the Iranians.

We can't accept the argument that if we don't support Khomeini, the world will be so.

Q: Do you subscribe to the theory which Mr. Bani-Sadr explained to us — that America's motivation in its involvement in Iran is that Washington wants to gain more influence in the Middle East, and to maintain the dollar in a dominant position in the world economy, and to control the oil prices?

A: Generally, it's understandable that every party in this crisis, including America, does what it believes to be in its own best interests.

What's more important to me is the need to explain to the American public the reality of my country and ourselves.

Egypt seeks return of Sphinx's beard

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

LUXOR, Egypt — Egypt wants the British museum to return the beard of its 4,500-year-old Sphinx because it says it is a vital support to the ancient monument's head.

"We believe that the British Museum, in response to the necessity of restoring a great monument like the Sphinx, must take a scientific and humanitarian stand on the issue."

The Egyptians say their cause is particularly urgent because in October 1981 parts of the Sphinx's head, neck and left leg fell away, causing a flurry of conflicting studies on how to save it from disintegration.

Mr. Kadry, an army officer turned Egyptologist, said that the authority had recently submitted to the British Museum a comprehensive study on what he cal-

led the vital structural importance of restoring the beard to the monument.

The Sphinx is a giant carved rock figure of a crouching lion with the head of a pharaoh (biblical Egyptian ruler) that guards the ancient pyramids of Giza, eight kilometres southwest of Cairo's city centre.

Over the years it has been weathered by wind, sand, sun, water and air pollution.

The one-metre-high (three feet) segment of the beard broke off some time before the last century and about two-thirds of it was shipped to Britain.

Mr. Kadry said the Antiquities Authority's specialists had reported that the beard was not merely a decorative part of the monument but actually helped support the Sphinx's head.

Planned restoration work was largely dependent on the refixing of the beard, he added.

A spokesman for the British Museum, which is prevented by an act of parliament from returning acquired antiquities, would only confirm that it had received an Egyptian request.

He said he was unable to comment further but thought that the matter was being exaggerated out of proportion.

Britain is facing demands by Greece for the return of the Elgin Marbles, taken from the Goddess Athena's temple in 1816 by Lord Elgin who sold them to the British Museum in 1816.

But Egyptian Culture Minister Mohammad Abdul Hamid Radwan said: "While we have shown full understanding that the return of the beard's segment could encourage countries like Greece, we believe that our case is different."

He said the beard was not on show in the British Museum and was not a masterpiece like the Elgin Marbles.

Mr. Kadry said that these two factors provided Egypt with a stronger argument than that of Greece, which was under Ottoman rule when Britain acquired the Elgin Marbles.

He said the segment of the Sphinx's beard was acquired at a time when neither the Egyptians nor their rulers cared what happened to historical treasures.

Mr. Radwan and Mr. Kadry said that Egypt would like the segment back at least on a long-term loan from the British Museum. Mr. Radwan declined to say what measures Egypt would take if the museum refused, but antiquity officials suggested three regular British archaeological expeditions in Egypt could suffer.

Mr. Kadry, however, said that if Britain refused, Egypt would build a new beard, possibly using part of the original in the Egyptian Museum.

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SPORTS

Tunisia, Algeria top their groups in Arab games

AMMAN (J.T.) — As the fourth Arab Track and Field Championship games got underway at the Hussein Sport City Stadium in Amman, Tunisia and Algeria led their groups and Jordanian athletes reach the semi-finals.

In the discus throwing competition, Muhammad Zankawi from Kuwait was able to break the Arab record winning the first gold medal at the championship.

In the 10,000 metres track race competition Fathi Al Bakoush from Tunisia won the race with Musa Joudah from Sudan came second with a 0.9 seconds difference. Ahmad Mikbel and Viteb Faouri from Jordan were qualified for the semi-finals in the 1,500-metre race.

In the pole vault competition a new record was registered by Muhammad Bin Said from Algeria who jumped 4.00 metres.

Hassan Jameh and Abdul Hakim Sali from Jordan were both qualified for the semi-finals of the 400 metres track race, and in the 110 metres hurdles Ali and Fayez Shobaki were both placed 5th and 6th at the semi-finals.

There were fourteen competitors for the long jump competition in which Adnan Abu Lawi from Jordan came seventh and Walid Turk from Iraq came first with his 7.36 metres jump.

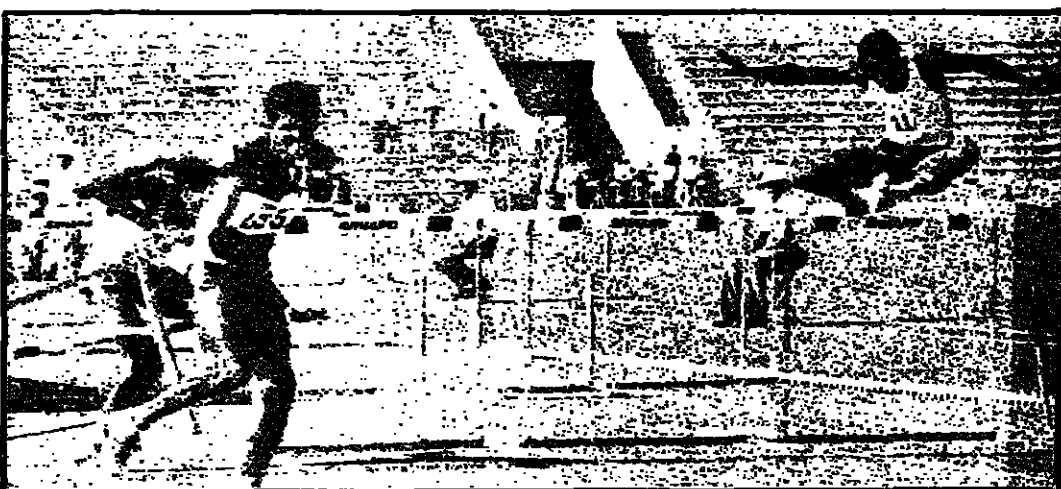
In the 100 metres track race for women, it looked like the final competition will be between Arshid Farjawi and Fatima Mughani from Algeria while Samar Tawabeh and Suha Abu Ghazaleh from Jordan were placed in the 5th place.

An overwhelming performance was noticed from Nasira Asheir of Algeria at the women's competitions who was able to take the first position in the women's 100 metres track race, the high jump, the discus throw and the 200 metres track.

The competitions for the Fourth Arab Track and Field Championship will continue till Monday Aug. 22.



Above: Nasira Asheir from Algeria leaps to win the women's high jump competition. (below) 110-metre hurdles in progress during the Fourth Arab Championship Games in Amman Friday (Photos by Youssef Al 'Allan).



Manchester United beats Liverpool to Charity Shield

LONDON (R) — Manchester United struck a mighty psychological blow when they beat English soccer champions Liverpool 2-0 in the Charity Shield at Wembley Saturday.

Although the season does not begin in earnest until next Saturday, Bryan Robson's double in the 23rd and 62nd suggests that if any side can prevent Liverpool winning the championship for the seventh time in 10 years it will be United.

But United, the Football Association (F.A.) cup holders, will not be foolish enough to regard this victory as the end of Liverpool's reign.

The champions, with new manager Joe Fagan at the helm, strung together some dazzling moves but it was obvious top scorer Ian Rush was some way short of full fitness while recent signing Michael Robinson from Brighton will undoubtedly take time to settle.

Robson's knack of being in the right place at the right time was the difference between the two sides but even he was overshadowed by team-mate Ray Wilkins, the man he replaced as England captain.

Wilkins always managed to find room in the overcrowded midfield and he set up the opener with a sliderule pass which sent Robson racing clear with only Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar to beat.

Robson, who has an assassin's touch in front of goal, neatly sidestepped the giant Zimbabwean and tucked the ball away in the corner of the net.

United's second, though less clear cut, was decisive.

New-signing Arthur Graham swung over a corner from the right, defender Gordon McQueen headed on across the face of goal, and Robson stole in to scramble the ball through a forest of legs across the line.

Liverpool did have chances — Kenny Dalglish hit the crossbar and Rush passed up a gilt-edged

chance from close in — but generally they looked as though they were still shaking off the effects of their summer holidays.

Scottish champions Dundee United, in contrast, picked up exactly where they left off last season with an emphatic 4-0 win over visiting Motherwell on the opening day of the Premier League programme.

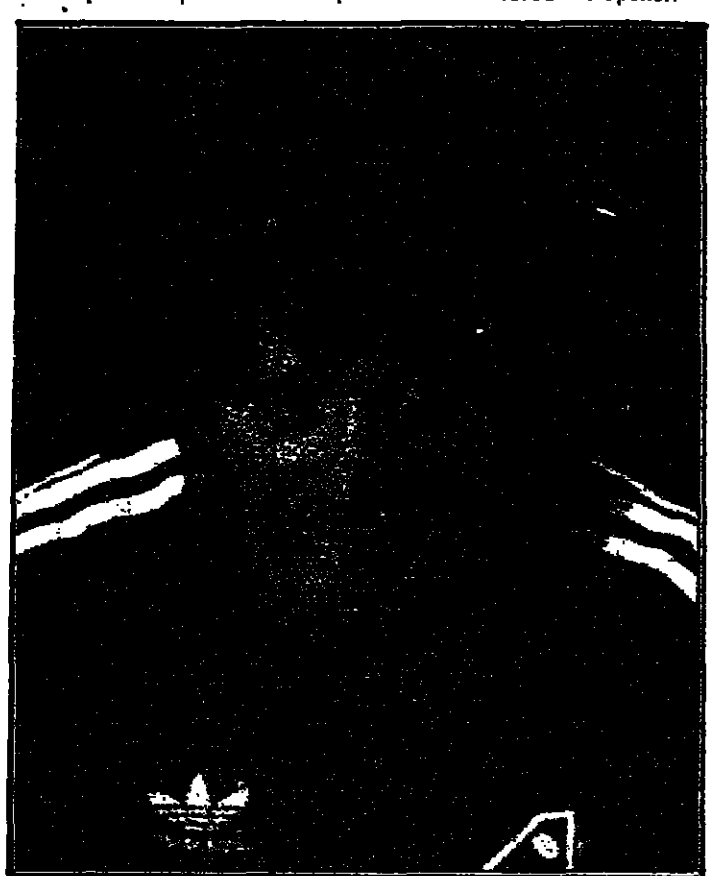
Inspired by the sight of the league championship flag fluttering atop the Tannadice grandstand, United cruised home with two goals from Billy Kirkwood and one apiece from captain Paul Hegarty and Ian Taylor.

European 'Cup-Winners' Cup

holders Aberdeen also made a good start by beating Dundee 3-1 at home.

Midfielder Gordon Strachan, who is likely to go on the transfer market at around one million sterling (\$1.5 million) when his contract expires at the end of the season, scored the opener in the first half and Aberdeen took the tally to three through John Hewitt and an Alan McGeachy own goal.

Glasgow Celtic, who missed out on all the major honours last season, scored the opener in the first half and Aberdeen took the tally to three through John Hewitt and an Alan McGeachy own goal.



Scottish International Gordon Strachan is likely to go on the transfer market at around \$1.5 million (J.T. file photo).

Lendl denies defection report

MASON, Ohio (R) — Czechoslovak tennis star Ivan Lendl denied Friday there was any truth in a London newspaper report which said he was ready to defect to the United States.

Asked at a press conference whether he was defecting, Lendl, the world's second ranked tennis player, replied: "no."

The story in Friday's Daily Mail had stated that according to Czechoslovak exile sources the 23-year-old millionaire was going to defect to the United States where he already spends almost six months each year.

Lendl said: "I've no idea how the story originated. It's not the first time, is it? It will blow off like a balloon in a few hours."

Keke Rosberg to stay with Williams Team

HELSINKI (R) — World Formula One motor racing champion Keke Rosberg of Finland said Friday he will stay with the Williams racing team.

Rosberg told reporters the signing of a new contract would be a mere formality.

The 34-year-old Finn said there were three important reasons for his staying with Williams.

Firstly Williams cars were the safest and most reliable, secondly he knew the maintenance team well and thirdly Williams allowed him complete freedom of action, Rosberg said.

Hagler to defend title on Nov. 10

LAS VEGAS (R) — Undisputed World Middleweight Champion Marvelous Marvin Hagler will defend his title against Roberto Duran on Nov. 10 at Caesars Palace instead of the Dunes Hotel, promoter Bob Arum announced Friday.

The switch was officially completed at a news conference when Arum and officials from Caesars signed the contract moving the 15-round bout. The fight ori-

ginally had been set for the Dunes, but a series of problems involving a change in ownership forced Arum to seek a new site.

The fight will be held in a 15,000 seat stadium adjacent to the resort hotel. Arum said he had already received orders for 20,000 seats, 4,000 of them from Panama. Duran's homeland, and 3,000 from the New England area. Hagler lives in Massachusetts.

Arum predicted it would be the largest grossing fight in history, with the figure to approach \$70 to \$75 million.

He was "confident both fighters will make in excess of \$10 million apiece."

Arum also said the World Boxing Association (WBA) sanctioned the fight but the rival World Boxing Council had not yet done so.

British Soccer Championship to be scrapped next year

LONDON (R) — The British Soccer Championship which celebrates its centenary this year is almost certain to be scrapped.

England have decided to opt out of the annual tournament after the coming season and English Football Association (F.A.) Secretary Ted Croker said Friday: "Even one nation withdrawing means that it is finished."

The other competing nations are Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland — and the Scottish F.A. are expected to take the same decision as their English counterparts.

However, the England-Scotland fixture, first played in 1872, will continue. The two nations have decided to meet in a friendly match each year.

Bayer Uerdingen heads West German league

BONN (R) — Champions Hamburg and Bayern Munich both won away Saturday to keep their

100 per cent records in the West German Soccer League along with newly-promoted Bayer Uerdingen.

Bayer Uerdingen followed up last week's first division debut triumph over Nuremberg by thrashing Eintracht Frankfurt 5-2 at home Friday night.

Bayern Munich defeated Borussia Dortmund 3-1 and Hamburg beat Borussia Dortmund 2-1.

Hamburg looked weak in attack and it took a penalty goal from Manfred Kaltz six minutes from time to save their dignity.

Bayern Munich were slightly more impressive as striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge hit top form and ran riot around Borussia Dortmund's vulnerable defence. Rummenigge, who was doubtful for the match because of a knee injury, scored the final goal and played a major role in the other two.



Ivory Coast motor rally shortened

ABIDJAN (R) — This year's Ivory Coast motor rally will be shorter than last year but will contain more stages through tough mountainous terrain, the organizers said.

The 15th rally, from Oct. 24 to 31, will be raced over 4,800 kilometres, about 160 kilometres fewer than last year's event won by West Germany's Walter Rohrl in an Opel.

The Ivorian daily Fraternite-Matin said Saturday the five-stage course would take drivers through the east of the country and then into the western mountain range.

Despite organizers' efforts to have the rally upgraded it will only count for the drivers championship, not the constructors.

Soviet divers lead battle for 1st title

ROME (R) — Two Soviet teenagers led the battle for the first gold medal at stake in the European Swimming Championships in Rome Saturday.

Alla Lobankina and Anjela Stasilevich led the 12 qualifiers into Sunday's women's 10-metre platform diving final after the first eight dives in the Olympic pool.

Lobankina, 15, compiled 425.910 points, 6.0 more than her 16-year-old compatriot from Minsk, last year's European junior champion, and 15.93 ahead of third-placed East German Ramona Wenzel.

Wenzel, fourth in the 1980 Moscow Olympics and silver medalist in last year's World Championships in Guayaquil, led the 18-strong field after the first four dives this morning.

But the 20-year-old East Ger-

man was overtaken by the two Soviets in the first dive of the afternoon session. Although Lobankina ended the day in front, it was Stasilevich who produced the highest-scoring dive of the day with 72.0 on her fifth visit to the platform.

The medals look certain to be distributed among the three leaders. The other 15 finalists are already a long way adrift in the first major diving competition since Sergei Shalabashvili of the Soviet Union died after striking his head on the 10-metre platform during last month's world student games in Edmonton, Canada.

The 16th European Championships got off to an erratic start, with the heats and starting lists for the swimming events having to be revamped because two countries had supplied incorrect

times for some of their entrants.

Norman Sansfield, secretary of the governing European Swimming League, told reporters Czechoslovakia had given 18 incorrect times — all of which were too fast — and Romania three.

He said those involved would be given "zero" times — slowest in the seeded heats — when the draw involving nearly 700 swimmers from 26 nations was made again.

The water polo tournament also began Saturday, with four of the eight teams playing in the "a" series for the title involved in matches in the Olympic pool.

West Germany, the defending European champions, beat the Netherlands 9-5, while hosts Italy threw away an 8-4 lead they took into the final quarter to get only a 9-9 draw against Yugoslavia.

E.Germans on course for another triumph

LONDON (R) — A sizzling sprint double by Frank Emmelmann and World Champion Marlies Goehr set East Germany on the path to another stirring athletics triumph in the European Cup Saturday.

None of the other teams competing on the first day of the two-day group "a" final at Crystal Palace had seriously expected to prevent the East Germans swarming to their seventh successive women's title and their fifth successive men's triumph.

And so it proved, with Goehr and Emmelmann setting the pace with fluent 100 metres victories. Goehr's short, pattering stride took her across the finish line in 11.28 seconds while Emmelmann defeated Olympic Champion Allan Wells of Britain by 0.01

seconds in 10.58.

After 17 first-day events East Germany led the women's competition with 51 points ahead of the Soviet Union (39), Britain (37), Czechoslovakia (36), Bulgaria (29), West Germany (27), Poland (20), and Hungary (13).

The men led with 63 points from the Soviet Union (56), Britain (46.5), West Germany (46), Poland (43.5), Italy (41.5), France (37) and Hungary (25.5).

But at one stage early on a humid afternoon unheralded Czechoslovakia seemed to be hinting at an upset in the women's competition.

Inspired by their world championship medal-winning partnership of Jarmila Kratochvilova and Tatjana Kocembova, the

Czechoslovaks closed to within five points of East Germany, before slipping back to finish the day in fourth place.

Kratochvilova, the muscular 400 and 800 metres world record holder and winner of both events in Helsinki last week, won the 800 metres comfortably in one minute 58.79 seconds.

The victory was Czechoslovakia's first and jolted the East Germans, who had opened the day in their usual trail-blazing style with emphatic victories in the first three events.

First Ellen Fiedler beat world record-holder Anna Ambrosene of the Soviet Union, clocking 54.20 seconds in the 400 metres hurdles and then Goehr swept home in the 100 metres.

Marina Opitz made it three out

of three when she won discus with her final throw of 69.00 metres.

Then came Kratochvilova's 800 metres triumph, followed soon afterwards by Kocembova's powerhouse win in the 400 metres in 49.33 seconds, a British all-comers record, before the East Germans regained their momentum.

The East German women capped a typically triumphant day when their world record 4 x 100 metres squad sped home more than half a second clear in 42.63 seconds.

Many of the men's highlights also belonged to East Germany, particularly when the 22-year-old Emmelmann left Wells still wondering just what he has to do to regain his old sparkle.

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ECONOMY

U.S. economy expands

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy grew at a 9.2 per cent annual rate during the second quarter of 1983, the fastest growth rate in five years, the government said Friday.

American companies had an explosive rise in earnings during the same period, Commerce Department figures showed.

The department had earlier forecast a rise of 8.7 per cent in the economy during the quarter.

The actual rise is the biggest since the 11 per cent registered in the second quarter of 1978 and a big improvement on the 2.6 per cent of the first quarter, when the rebound from the 1981-82 recession began.

The report showed that second-quarter corporate profits after taxes rose by \$15.9 billion to an annual rate of \$124.1 billion, the largest increase on record.

Undersecretary of commerce Mr. Robert Dederick said the surge in profits should help the recovery by generating increased business spending.

Business managers usually postpone expansion and rehiring during an economic recovery until they see real improvements in their accounts.

India considers linking imports with exports

NEW DELHI (R) — India is considering linking imports with exports in a bid to cut its trade imbalances with some countries, Commerce Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh told a parliamentary committee Friday.

He said several link deals were being worked out with East bloc, African and Southeast Asian countries to reduce trade imbalances and secure stable markets for Indian goods.

Trade officials said no barter trade arrangements existed between India and other countries, although the Philippines and Malaysia had offered to sell edible oils in exchange for Indian capital goods and machinery.

Mr. Singh told the parliamentary committee India was negotiating with Yugoslavia to export iron ore and groundnuts in exchange for steel, cement and export iron.

He said India planned to send experts to Sudan to help it grow, crush and refine oilseeds into edible oils, which India would then buy. An official trade team returned recently from Czechoslovakia with some encouraging proposals for link deals with that country, he said without giving details.

Mr. Singh said Indian goods were becoming more acceptable in several foreign markets but payment difficulties faced by some countries were posing problems in increasing India's exports to these countries.

IEA expects rise in oil sales to OECD states

PARIS (R) — The International Energy Agency (IEA) expects oil deliveries in countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to rise around three per cent in the fourth quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1982, IEA sources said Friday.

Oil deliveries in each of the first six months of 1983 were between five and seven per cent below the same 1982 months, but July showed a provisional rise in deliveries of 0.2 per cent.

Oil deliveries in the OECD area have been declining since the third quarter of 1979 and the latest figures appeared to confirm the expected halt to the fall, the sources said.

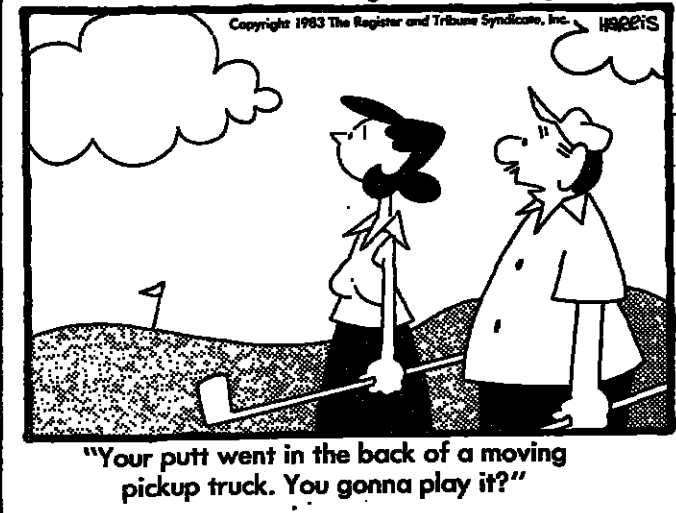
Increased industrial activity forecast by the OECD for the end of 1983 is expected to bring an increase in oil consumption in the fourth quarter.

S. Arabia may resist lifting oil output

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia is likely to resist pressure from fellow OPEC members for an increase in the organisation's oil output ceiling, but will probably be forced to give way on the issue, Gulf oil industry sources said.

It also suggested Saudi anxiety that if a current rise in world demand for oil was only temporary, an early increase in OPEC's output ceiling might leave the organisation in disarray when demand drops again.

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Sweden reports economic success

STOCKHOLM (R) — Less than a year after a major devaluation of the currency, Sweden is reporting economic success, with a large trade surplus and its main export companies heading for record profits this year.

Share analysts are expecting the main companies quoted on the Stockholm stock exchange to increase profits by an average of 60 per cent and the bourse is booming in anticipation of a series of interim results.

What places Swedish companies among the most profitable in the world in some sectors are the cost advantages reaped both from last October's 16 per cent devaluation of the Swedish crown and the recent surge of the U.S. dollar.

The Swedish forestry industry invoices in dollars and the U.S. market is the main one for car-makers such as Volvo and Saab-Scania, both of which are reporting big sales increases.

Biotechnology and chemicals are two other sectors reporting full order books in Sweden's exported recovery following last year's devaluation — which was strongly criticised abroad, especially by other Nordic countries and the European community, as a beggar-my-neighbour move.

The success of Swedish exporters was reflected in a trade surplus of 9.45 billion crowns (\$1.2 billion) in the first half of this year, triple that for the corresponding period of 1982.

Mr. Soren Andersson, chief economist at Sweden's Sparbankernas Bank, told Reuters he was convinced that the export boom would continue even when imports started rising in the winter.

In an interview, Mr. Andersson predicted the year would end with a trade surplus of nine billion crowns (\$1.13 billion) and a balance of payments deficit on current account of 10 billion crowns (\$1.26 billion).

This compares with the government's revised budget forecast last April of an 18.8 billion crown (\$2.26 billion) current account deficit for 1983 and a one billion crown (\$125 million) trade deficit.

The current account deficit is now mostly due to the cost of servicing Sweden's foreign debt, whereas two years ago it was due to importing more than the country exported.

"For the first time in 10 years, Sweden is on its way to balancing its books," Mr. Andersson said, stressing his forecast was based on a fairly gloomy international outlook for 1984.

But record profits could cause problems in the long run, according to share analysts and bankers.

Their main worry is inflation and the possibility that trade unions could fuel it by demanding a share of this year's big profits when negotiations begin on the next year's wages.

They stress that inflationary wage settlements could deprive Swedish exporters of their competitive edge, gained through successive devaluations. The crown has been devalued by 45 per cent since 1977.

Mr. Stig Malm, head of the Swedish trade union confederation has demanded an 11 per cent rise for his members in 1984.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt has said such a rise is incompatible with his target of bring-

ing inflation down to four per cent in 1984 from its current level of nine per cent.

Some economists think the only way the government will be able to meet that target will be through an upward revaluation of the crown to reduce import prices, even though they do not think such a move is necessary.

Some analysts think the government will try to win over organised labour and keep wage rises low by a revaluing of the crown early in 1984 and by pushing through a controversial scheme to set up trade union-controlled investment funds.

The funds, which still have to be approved by parliament, will raise finance through a new tax of up to 20 per cent on net company profits. The funds will use the money to buy company shares and by 1990 could own seven per cent of industry.

Joblessness threatens future of N.Y. youth

NEW YORK (R) — The work prospects for New York teenagers, especially blacks, are worse than ever and officials fear many will be sucked into the city's sleazy underground economy, dominated by the drug trade.

The qualifications needed for jobs are rising, while as a group, the 497,000 youngsters of both sexes, aged 16 to 19, in the vast polyglot city are achieving less and less academically.

Mr. Samuel Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, said New York has lost thousands of the

low-skill manufacturing jobs which traditionally provided work for waves of immigrants.

The emphasis now is on white-collar jobs in service industries which generally need higher qualifications.

"The prospects for the undereducated don't look any better in the future because the whole trend of the economy is away from low-skill jobs," he said.

The statistics show that nationally 40 per cent of teenagers held jobs in that period and about 18 per cent of black teenagers were working.

Lebanese exports drop sharply

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese exports fell in the first six months of this year to half their value in the same period in 1982 due to a partial Arab boycott, the Gulf war and continued civil strife, official figures show.

Exports totalled 1.65 billion Lebanese pounds (\$351.8 million), a fall of 48.9 per cent, the research centre of the Beirut chamber of commerce and industry said in a report.

Imports fell by only about 8.5 per cent to an estimated 7.5 billion pounds (\$1.6 billion), leading to an increase in the trade deficit of about 18 per cent to an estimated 5.85 billion pounds (\$1.25 billion).

The research centre's director, Mr. Abdallah Atiyeh, said the export drop was partly caused by a boycott of some Lebanese products by Arab Gulf countries on the grounds that Israeli goods were being channelled through Lebanon.

The boycotts were lifted in April. Exports to Iraq, which account for about 60 per cent of all Lebanon's exports, fell 86.3 per cent to 80.8 million pounds (\$17.3 million).

In the corresponding period last year, Iraq took 31 per cent of exports from Beirut, against 8.4 per cent this year.

Mr. Atiyeh said the three-year-old Iraq-Iran war was increasingly draining Iraq's import power.

He predicted an improvement in the trade balance for the rest of the year, with exports remaining at roughly the same level but imports falling due to a high level of stocks.

Turkish exports fall too short of target

ANKARA (R) — Turkish exports, failing to match their planned rate of increase this year, reached \$2.67 billion in the first six months of 1983, according to state statistics institute figures released Saturday.

The figure was 5.3 per cent higher than in the same period of 1982, but well out of line with the original target set for the whole year of \$7.1 billion.

June exports of \$406.8 million were actually 1.4 per cent below June 1982, the figures showed.

Economic analysts said Turkey might even struggle to meet a revised target for the full year of \$6.2 billion, though exports traditionally surge after the summer harvest.

A key factor in the export slowdown has been falling imports from Turkey by war-burdened Iraq, which tumbled to \$80.5 million in the first five months of 1983 compared with \$355 million in the same 1982 period.

Souk Al Manakh picks up

LONDON — Trading on Kuwait's unofficial stock exchange Souk Al Manakh, which crashed last September in a \$94 billion pile of debt, has picked up again.

Many of the listed companies exist in little more than names often their main assets are shares in other companies.

"Shares came up very sharply at the end of July," said one Kuwaiti dealer, who estimated that prices have risen 25 per cent from their record lows in June 1983. That leaves them still 50 per cent below their highest level, in April 1982, he said.

Stocks such as Bahrain International Investment Centre Gulf Financial Centre and Arab General Investment have been trading fast recently.

Since the government enacted a plan to reduce the debts of those hurt in last year's crash, local investors are getting interested in the market again.

Belgian chocolate sales boom

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium's chocolate makers have found global recession a recipe for sweet success.

From chocolate-coated biscuits to pralines packed in silk-lined boxes, people round the world are eating more and more Belgian chocolate.

When times are hard people can talk themselves out of spending on big luxuries, but few can resist the lure of a bar of chocolate, said Mr. Paul Leurgin, director of the Belgian chocolate makers' association.

In an economic crisis "they console themselves with little luxuries like chocolate," he told Reuters.

In 1982 Belgian chocolate production hit a record high for the fourth year running, and its level of 132,000 tonnes, up from 127,000 in 1981, was double the output 20 years ago.

Belgians eat about 10.2 kilograms of chocolate each a year — just a nibble behind the world's number one chocolate eaters, the Swiss, on 10.3 kilograms each.

While the two nations vie for the title of the world's top

chocolate-eaters, others are left well behind.

Third come the West Germans, comparative lightweights on eight kilograms each a year, according to the Belgian chocolate makers' association.

Seeing potentially hungry markets, Belgian confectioners are boosting advertising and setting up subsidiaries abroad to encourage foreigners to imitate the Belgian and Swiss diets.

Twenty years ago Belgium exported only a fractional 8,000 tonnes of its production of about 60,000 tonnes. Last year over half the 132,000 tonnes produced went abroad.

Exports, mostly to France and West Germany, now account for almost all of the industry's recent boom.

"The home market is saturated. We can't expect people here to eat any more," said Michel Bieswal, director of Belgium's biggest chocolate firm, Cote D'or.

With the French eating only half the Belgian amount, U.S. consumers barely a third, and the Japanese a tiny 1.2 kilograms each, Belgium's confectioners

reckon there is room for more export growth.

Since 1970 Cote D'or, which sold over 35,000 tonnes of chocolate in 1982, has set up subsidiaries in the United States and seven West European nations.

Mr. Bieswal said. Backed by TV and radio advertising, each is producing more chocolate every year, he added.

While Belgian chocolate makers are looking to new appetites elsewhere, competition for the lucrative Belgian market is also growing fast from foreign firms like Mars, Suchard, Cadbury's and Lindt.

But with exports 171 per cent above imports, Belgium had a chocolate trade surplus in 1982 of over 3.2 billion francs (\$60 m).

Arguments that chocolate makes people fat and ruins their teeth have not had much effect on sales, Mr. Leurgin said.

Belgium's confectioners are confident that the temptation of eating chocolate will continue to outweigh the worry of putting on weight or high dental bills.

Low luxury taxes on sweets help explain the success of chocolate

and confectioners in Belgium, Mr. Leurgin said. At six per cent the duties are among the lowest in Europe.

Belgian confectioners think high taxes in other states, notably in Britain and the Netherlands, have severely damaged chocolate industries there.

"We all tremble when there is talk of a tax rise," said Mr. Jean Jacques Poncet of Neuhaus, Belgium's longest-established chocolate firm, set up in 1857.

Also, while many European chocolate makers are tied by colonial links to specific cocoa suppliers, Belgium is free to shop around for the best beans, Mr. Leurgin said.

Over 17,000 people make their living from chocolate and confectionery in Belgium, from dairy farmers supplying milk to people working in sweet shops.

For Mr. Leurgin, Belgium's chocolate success is because of high quality at reasonable prices. "Belgium chocolate is rather like French champagne. It has the reputation of a luxury item but is excellent value for money," he said.

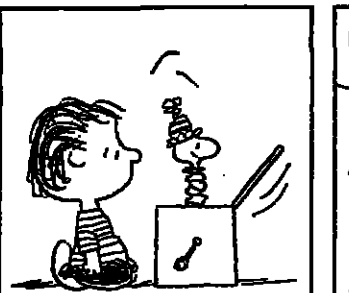
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

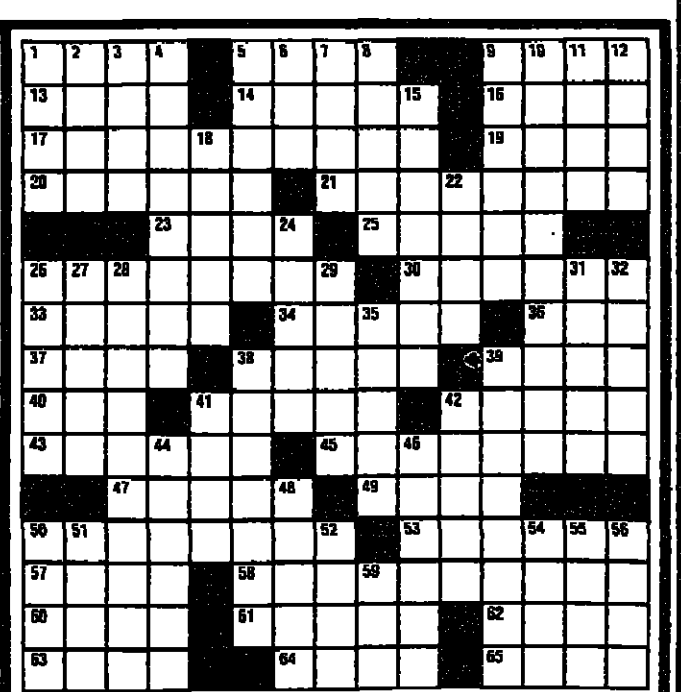


Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword By Elaine D. Schorr

ACROSS	26 Bird cage	50 Wood pigeon	24 Military
1 Beladames	30 Small fish	53 Second-hand	26 Optical
5 Barracuda	33 Full of	57 The Mer's	27 Channel
9 Mine	34 Soup style	58 Bridge	28 Cuckoo
13 Take —	35 Ben —	59 Anatomical	29 Mediterranean
(bravo)	36 Dis —	60 Anatomical	30 Swiss
14 Big cat	37 Had an ache	61 Yes, —!	31 physicist
16 Kingly	38 Distribute	62 Samovars	32 Hair
17 Cunning	39 charity	63 Thespians	33 apparent?
19 End-of-week	40 Criterion:	64 Barrie's	34 Military
phrase	41 Underlying	65 "— Brutus"	35 survey,
letters	42 Reigns	66 Fish	36 Churchmen
20 Cherry	43 — Aurelius	1 Painter	37 Marx
pitting	44 Comforters	2 Give a	38 brothers
device	45 Rocky	3 — dancer	39 film
21 Wise	46 Mountain	4 Tchaikovsky	40 Nazi group
chickens?	47 range	5 Author	41 More
23 Talk and	48 British	6 — mater	42 unusual
thin	49 Informer	7 Breakfast	43 Cheroots
25 Wireless		8 Like a	44 Pantry
		9 — as a rail	45 Take no
		10 Put aside	46 part in
		11 Ireland	47 Incursion
		12 Kin of lumps	48 Division
		13 Feted	49 word
		14 Permeable	50 River of
		15 Adams of	51 France
			52 Dugout
			53 Chain part
			54 First word
			55 of Mass.
			56 motto
			57 Teachers'
			58 gip.



WORLD

Chinese pilot reveals details of bold flight to South Korea

SEOUL (R) — Chinese test pilot Sun Tien-Chin told Saturday how he pretended his MiG-21 had caught fire over northeast China in order to defect to South Korea.

Sun, 46, said he was on a radar test flight over the Chinese coast at a height of 8,000 metres last Aug. 7 when he decided to break away from an accompanying MiG.

Speaking through an interpreter at a crowded news conference here, Sun said: "I came down to 1,500 metres after turning suddenly and reported there was smoke in my cockpit."

"I then came down to 100 metres and told the control tower over my radio 'I am ejecting in an emergency'."

The pilot, who was making his first public appearance here since landing his MiG at an unnamed air base, said he then headed straight

for South Korea.

Sun has been told by the South Korean government that he will be allowed to go to Taiwan to seek political asylum there and is expected to leave within the next few days.

The Taiwanese government has said that Sun will be given \$3.5 million in gold and is now a major in the Nationalist air force.

Another Chinese pilot, Capt. Wu Yung-Ken, who defected to South Korea and went on to Taiwan last October received \$2.5 million in gold and is now a major in the Nationalist air force.

Sun, who is reported to have the

equivalent rank of colonel, said he left his mother, wife and two children behind in China.

He said he came to hate the communist system during the cultural revolution from 1966.

Sun said his father, a party official, was purged after some people plotted against him and was sent to a work camp where he died a month later due to poor treatment.

"My heart was broken. The cultural revolution was tragic," he said.

Sun said he was black-listed and not permitted to fly for several years.

He said he was reinstated in 1976 but he saw that those people who had plotted against his father were placed in high-ranking positions and he remained dissatisfied with the Chinese system.

"I made up my mind to defect to the free world a long time ago, but only recently could I find the opportunity when I was posted to Liaoning in northeast China," Sun said.

The pilot said he did not defect because of rewards or a high position he was likely to get in Taiwan. "I only sought freedom," he added.

Sun, wearing a smart dark blue business suit and white shirt, was escorted into the news conference at the defence ministry here by security officials and Brig. Gen. Park Chong-Shik, the ministry spokesman.

Foreign correspondents were allowed to attend the conference but not permitted to ask questions. Only Korean reporters attached to the ministry were allowed to put questions to Sun.

Congressman says scheduled Filipino elections 'a watershed'

MANILA (R) — U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz said Saturday next year's elections to the Philippines national assembly could be an important watershed for the country's politics.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a three-day visit, he said they would offer the government "a chance to defuse a lot of discontent. They could have a transforming effect."

"If the elections are not free and fair, if the opposition is not allowed to participate, it will draw more and more people to resort to the bullet rather than the ballot... it will be an opportunity missed," he said.

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, arrived on Wednesday from Taiwan and was leaving later Saturday for Thailand.

Mr. Solarz said the elections, scheduled for next May, would be "a very important watershed for Philippine politics" and he added:

"They could have a significant impact on America's attitude towards the Philippines. If they are free and fair... it would significantly strengthen U.S.-Philippine relations and mute growing criticism in my country."

"The absence of free elections would strengthen a growing conviction in some sections of the U.S. government that the government here does not share our fundamental values," Mr. Solarz added.

He also said he hoped Mr. Marcos would let opposition political leader Benigno Aquino take part in the elections.

Mr. Aquino, who is expected to return Sunday after three years of self-exile in the United States, has been sentenced to death by a military court. The government has said he would be refused entry if he did not have valid travel documents, but also that if he is let in he also could be sent back to military prison.

Mr. Marcos allowed him to go to the United States in 1980 for

heart surgery.

Iranians cause trouble

MANILA (R) — Militant Iranian students seeking assistance from the United Nations refugee agency in Manila, local newspapers reported Saturday.

They quoted officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as saying the students had been threatening Iranians trying to apply for refugee status at the agency.

UNHCR officials were not available for comment on the reports but during the past week the government signalled its concern at the conduct of Iranian students enrolled at Philippine universities and colleges.

The education ministry leaked to local newspapers an intelligence report alleging that supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had set up "death squads" to eliminate foes of Iran's revolutionary leaders.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Violence wrong tactic, says Walesa

PARIS (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity union, said he was convinced that demonstrations on the third anniversary of the Gdansk accord would take place peacefully. "Violence is not the right tactic. I am convinced that there will be no popular outburst or street riots," Mr. Walesa said by telephone from Poland in an interview broadcast by French television.

"There are more people supporting Solidarity than at the best period of our union," Mr. Walesa said, adding he had "several other secret cards" in his hand. He said he could not be more specific because his telephone conversations were recorded by police.

French navy plans '5-year experiment'

PARIS (R) — France will send its first woman naval officer to sea this autumn, military sources said. First Lt. Dominique Roux, a graduate of France's naval academy, will serve as an officer in charge of public relations on board the Jeanne d'Arc, a helicopter carrier based in the Atlantic port of Brest, from next November. "Of course I am a pioneer, but other women will soon become officers and go on board alongside men," said Roux, 33, who joined the navy 10 years ago. A French naval spokesman called her appointment "a five-year experiment" and said it was too soon to draw any conclusions about the role of women at sea.

French pirate radio stations raided

PARIS (R) — Police raided six Paris area radio stations early Saturday and put them off the air for not having broadcasting licences, judiciary sources said. They were among 12 unlicensed local stations against which legal complaints had been made by the diffusion de France (TDF), the state-run radio and television distribution network. TDF alleged the stations were jamming the airwaves. Police seized equipment but no one was arrested, the sources said. If prosecuted, station staff could face fines of up to 100,000 francs (\$13,000) and three months in jail.

Swaziland council scoffs at court

MBABANE (R) — Swaziland's supreme state council has invalidated a high court application by ousted Queen Regent Dzulile to enforce her claim to the crown, the government gazette said. Dzulile was replaced by inkhosikati (royal wife) Ntombi in a palace coup 10 days ago. She petitioned the high court this week and a ruling was due next Wednesday. The gazette said the supreme council had decreed that no court in Swaziland had jurisdiction in specific issues of royalty. "Any judgment, order, decree or finding whatsoever pronounced by any such court on any of the (matters pertaining to royalty) shall be null and void in law," the decree said.

Soviet traffic police chief replaced

MOSCOW (R) — The head of the Soviet Union's traffic police has been replaced days after Interior Minister Vitaly Fedorchuk announced that the police force had undergone a major shake-up. Valery Lukyanov, head of the state automobile inspectorate (G.A.I.), retired at pensionable age a few days ago and was replaced by his deputy, a Moscow G.A.I. spokesman said Saturday.

U.S. agents hunt for hidden drugs

TAMPA, Florida (R) — United States federal agents hunting for drugs after a huge cocaine find earlier this week were planning Saturday to examine thousands of sacks of fungicide being brought here from a warehouse in Jacksonville, Florida, a U.S. prosecutor said. The warehouse was the destination for cocaine worth \$417 million at street value which was found in similar sacks on Wednesday, he added.

Chinese expert details Peking's defence plans

PEKING (R) — China would combine conventional defensive operations with guerrilla warfare if attacked and would also use nuclear weapons to defend its territory, a Chinese expert on warfare said.

China's three advantages were its vast area, which gave it room for manoeuvre, its enormous population, and the experience of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in fighting a better-equipped enemy. Wu Xiquan told a visiting U.S. delegation, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Saturday.

Wu, president of the Peking Institute for International Strategic Studies and a former PLA deputy chief of staff, met Friday with the U.S. group from the House of Representatives armed services committee, led by Chairman Melvin Price.

In March, Defence Minister Zhang Aiping called for the country's nuclear strike capability to be extended.

Wu said nuclear weapons would be used purely for defence, but also in the wider strategic sense of breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly.

China has consistently said it would never be the first to use nuclear weapons in the event of war. Wu made no mention of potential enemies, but China fought a short, sharp war against Vietnam in 1979 to "punish" it for its invasion of Kampuchea shortly before.

Although Peking claimed to have given the Vietnamese a bloody nose, the ill-equipped and badly-led PLA took heavy casualties in the process.

Since then, elder statesman Deng Xiaoping has led a programme to root out extreme leftist influences from the armed forces which remained after the end of the cultural revolution, to create a

professional officer corps and to introduce modern weapons systems.

Wu's blueprint for defence seemed geared to tackle an invasion from China's most open and vulnerable frontier with the Soviet Union.

The strategic planner told the Americans that overall defence would centre on a network of fortified positions combined with guerrilla war.

Military analysts generally agree that the Chinese army would have great difficulty in stopping dead a determined advance by the might of the mobile Soviet armoured forces.

But armour finds it very dangerous to penetrate a deep belt of anti-tank "hedgehogs" (small, self-contained fortified posts) manned by motivated and determined infantry, as the Chinese are acknowledged to be. Tank action against such defences in the World War II proved to be very high.

Wu said that China gave priority to the development of conventional weapons, especially anti-tank and anti-aircraft defences.

Chinese military leaders have said the Maoist concept of "people's war" will be retained and Western analysts have noted that such a guerrilla campaign would be an enormous drain on an occupying power's resources.

But Deng Xiaoping has ridiculed the idea that people's war alone can be expected to deter an aggressor armed with modern weaponry.

Although the army is looking to foreign suppliers and expertise to upgrade its own arsenals, the government has warned that agricultural and industrial development must come first and funds for defence are limited.

Over 1,000 Chileans to end exile

SANTIAGO (R) — The Chilean government has published the names of more than 1,000 exiles, including the president of the Chilean human rights commission, who will be allowed to return home.

The latest list, released by Deputy Interior Minister German Gardeweg, was much the longest of eight issued since President Augusto Pinochet authorised the gradual return of exiles last December.

It included the name of Jaime Castillo, a prominent Christian Democrat and former minister, who was president of the Chilean human rights commission when he was expelled from Chile for the second time in August 1981.

The new list takes the total number allowed to return since last December to more than 1,600.

Official estimates put the number of banished Chileans at around 10,000 but human rights organisations say the figure is higher, taking into account the exiles who fled or did not come back.

The announcement followed last week's appointment as interior minister of a civilian politician, Sergio Jarpa, to implement a political plan to counter growing opposition. Last week 24 people died in anti-government protests.

Friday's list includes Alberto Jerez, a former senator who was expelled along with Castillo, Rene Lagos, a leading communist, and Gerardo Espinoza, a socialist who served as interior minister under the late President Salvador Allende.

Police used tear gas Friday to disperse demonstrators who threw stones and tried to build barricades at the Macul campus of the University of Chile, witnesses said.

The demonstrations followed minor incidents there Thursday and at the Catholic University in Valparaiso on Wednesday. Gen. Pinochet, continuing a tour in the south of the country Friday, reiterated that his decision to put troops on the streets to enforce a curfew last Thursday was taken to protect citizens.

Junta plan protested by Argentines

BUENOS AIRES (R) — More than 50,000 people demonstrated peacefully here Friday night against a planned amnesty for members of the armed forces accused of human rights abuses.

The protest march, which ended in a rally outside congress, was the biggest human rights demonstration in Argentina since the armed forces seized power in 1976.

It was called by human rights groups to protest against the military junta's plan to amnesty members of the armed forces accused of abuses in their campaign against leftist guerrillas in the 1970s.

Military sources say the army is particularly anxious to pass the law, which would also benefit some former guerrillas, before elections on Oct. 30 to return Argentina to democracy.

Friday night's demonstration was supported by several political leaders and the youth wings of all Argentina's main political parties took part.

The demonstrators carried banners denouncing the proposed law as well as hundreds of posters with the photos, names and identity card numbers of people who disappeared.

U.S. said gaining on Soviet 'killer satellite' weapons

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is almost ready to test an anti-satellite weapon that will put it on level terms with the Soviet Union, which has already conducted 20 tests of its "killer satellite," U.S. officials say.

Since 1968, Moscow has taken the lead in anti-satellite warfare by launching into space a series of explosive warheads which knocked out test satellites, the officials said.

The U.S. counter-weapon, which the Pentagon says may be tested at high altitude quite soon, is a six-metre missile that would be launched into space from an F-15 jet.

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov vowed Thursday not to deploy any of Moscow's anti-satellite weapons

so long as America and other nations refrain from basing similar weapons in space, Washington said it would study his proposal.

The superpower race to perfect these weapons, which could destroy orbiting early warning devices against any nuclear missile launch, has alarmed many arms control advocates.

They say an attack on warning satellites could be misconstrued by the other side as a prelude to nuclear attack, leading to an accidental nuclear war.

"Quicker, cheaper"

The U.S. weapon will be "quicker, cheaper, and more effective" than the Soviet device, according to retired Adm. Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the pri-

vate centre for defence information, a research group.

Because it can be launched from the back of a jet and does not require an expensive booster rocket like the Soviet weapon, it will be easier to launch and could be deployed over a wider range, he added.

Mr. Carroll said the Soviet weapon, like its U.S. counterpart, had an effective range of only about 1,000 kilometres, putting satellites in distant orbits out of range.

But further development would undoubtedly lead to weapons that could attack important systems further out in space.

Sen. Claiborne Pell said after meeting Mr. Andropov that the Soviet proposal might be a ploy to

forestall the tests with which the United States hopes to close the gap.

But Mr. Carroll argued that since the United States is so much more dependent on satellites than Moscow, which relies more heavily on ground communications, it is strongly to America's advantage to negotiate a ban on anti-satellite weapons.

President Reagan said earlier this year in his so-called "Star Wars" speech that Washington would step up research on a space-based system to defend against nuclear attack.

According to U.S. officials, new technology such as lasers, microwaves and projectile beams make a space-based anti-ballistic missile system quite feasible.

Glenn highlights strategic interests in speech to war veterans

NEW ORLEANS (Agencies) — Sen. John Glenn, a leading Democratic presidential contender, said in a recent statement on foreign policy that "protecting our NATO allies from Soviet attack must remain" one of the United States' "highest national priorities."

Addressing the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in New Orleans on Aug. 15, Sen. Glenn also said the United States must: Retain access to Middle Eastern oil, continue efforts to foster peace and stability in East Asia, seek to build better relations with China.

Following are excerpts of Sen. Glenn's address:

Let me briefly mention just a few of the vital interests we need to defend.

First is Western Europe. Protecting our NATO allies from Soviet attack must remain one of our highest national priorities. That means keeping U.S. troops in Europe and seeing to it that their equipment is the best and the most modern, that it is ready and up-to-date — because upgrading our conventional power means we raise the nuclear threshold. We must also ensure that the defence burden is shared equitably. In today's world, meeting the Soviet threat is everybody's business, not

just ours — and it's time our allies did more on their own behalf.

Second, we must continue our efforts to foster peace and stability in East Asia. Both strategically and economically, America's relationship with Japan is crucial. But as in Europe, the Japanese need to accept a greater share of the common defence burden. In the United States we put almost six per cent of our gross national product into national defence, while in Japan they still are trying to approach one per cent.

The total Japanese defence expenditure today would barely equal the cost of one carrier task force in the United States of America. And so I say that they should take a greater share of this common defence burden.

And we must seek to build better relations with the people of China as well — and let me say that America's support for a free and independent Korea must never waiver.

In the Middle East we have other friends and other vital interests. We must retain our access to Middle Eastern oil, that oil that flows out of the Gulf. We could well call the straight of Hormuz the energy jugular of the free world with a great per cent of our oil coming from there. Even though it's down a little bit right now,

Europe still gets about 50 per cent of their oil from the region. That's why we need to restrain those who would meddle in the region for their own gain. And in that region, above all else, we must maintain our commitment to the survival and the prosperity of Israel.

On these vital interests there is little disagreement, and protecting them is expensive. But the political, economic and military concepts appropriate to Europe and to the Middle East and Asia may not be relevant to defending our interest in the developing regions of the world.

Make no mistake: It is in the developing regions where we will face some of our very greatest challenges but also some of our greatest opportunities. The Third World supplies many of the scarce resources of the world today — some 63 scarce resources on which we depend to make our turbine blades, computer chips, alloys and the things that go into our industrial base in this country. Chrome, tantalum and many other minerals come from these countries. We cannot be an isolationist America even if we wanted to in this modern day and age.

But along with our dependency comes challenge and opportunities — because the dev-

elopment of the world are also the fastest growing markets for us in the world. Today, about one-sixth of American jobs depend on foreign trade, and one-third of all the agricultural produce in this country is grown for export overseas — one out of every three acres planted exports the food or fiber out of this country. So there are tremendous opportunities in this fastest growing trade area of developing Third World nations.

Winds of change

But in the coming decades the winds of change are certain to intensify throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America. Whether we like it or not, there are changes — there are revolutions — coming. But change is the law of life, and we must have a strategy to deal with it. Because if we do not have the wisdom and the will to help guide and to shape change, we will abandon the Third World to the extremists of either the right or the left.

Recently, the urgency of this choice has been hastened by the events unfolding in Central America. The question of American intervention there is now being very hotly debated. I can't tell you how that debate will be res-

olved, but I can tell you what principles I believe should guide our action throughout all of the Third World.

— First, although we must recognise that most revolutions have their roots in poverty and injustice, the threat of communist subversion that always on human misery cannot be denied. Failing to address either of these realities would be a very serious mistake.

— Second, we must always encourage the forces of justice and the forces of reform. In some instances, supplying generous infusions of economic assistance may well be enough. Other cases may call for military support. But in the nature of our intervention, we must always determine the issues on a case-by-case basis, and force should only be used as a last resort.

— Third and most important of all, we must ensure that whatever actions we take have the support of the American people. It is they who make the sacrifices and they deserve straight talk and clear answers. Nowhere is this more crucial than when it comes to the use of armed force. Never again should we send American troops to fight wars we do not intend to win. And never again should we embrace policies that contradict our principles.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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THE AUCTION TOLD THE STORY

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A2
♥ K9843
♦ K84
♣ K98

WEST EAST
♠ 53 ♠ 1096
♥ J75 ♥ AQ2
♦ J52 ♦ Q10973
♣ AQJ72 ♣ 105

SOUTH
♠ KQJ874
♥ 106
♦ A6
♣ 643

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: ?

We have always stressed that there is no such thing as a blind opening lead — only dead opening leaders. Here's a classic case from the recent World Team Olympiad in Biarritz, France.

Toward the middle of the last decade, a pair of young Scots began to make an impact on the British bridge scene, and soon began win-

ning every major event in sight. One of them, Michael Rosenberg, emigrated to New York. The other, Barnett Shenkin, is a stalwart of Scotland's international team.

Shenkin held the West cards on this hand from the team event. He heard his left-hand opponent open the bidding with one heart and rebid one no trump over South's one spade response. South's invitational jump to three spades was passed out.

You have all the facts. Before reading on, decide what you would lead, and why.

It took only a few moments' thought for Shenkin to select the best attack. From the bidding it seemed that, if either opponent had the king of clubs, it was more likely to be dummy. So Shenkin chose to lead the queen of clubs!

Not surprisingly, declarer elected to duck the first trick in dummy. Shenkin continued by cashing the ace of clubs and giving his partner a club ruff. Since the defenders still had to come to two heart tricks by force, that was down one.